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Consumer Co-operatives: Committee's Inquiry in Europe Finds Profit Motive Controlled

Board Sent by Roosevelt Sees Big Membership Sharing Benefits

Cheaper Amenities

Farms, Factories, Homes and Stores Visited in Study Of Best Procedure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The three experts, Jacob Baker, Leland Olds, and Charles E. Stuart, who recently returned from a tour of northern Europe to which they had been sent by President Roosevelt to study the Consumers' Co-operative movement, were able to discover the realities of the high standards of comfort and convenience associated with this widely developed system which now has 7,202,721 subscribers in Britain alone.

Interviewed while in Denmark by the Monitor's Copenhagen correspondent, Mr. Baker, the president of the committee, indicated that the importance of the human element in co-operative enterprise had impressed itself upon him and his colleagues. The committee began its inquiries in Sweden and went to Denmark, countries which, being pioneers in the movement, have afforded a good starting place from which to investigate developments elsewhere.

Amenities at Low Prices

The members of the committee were introduced to domestic and social amenities supplied to the masses at extraordinarily cheap prices. They made the acquaintance of self-supporting farms where electricity provided on a commercial basis alike increases profitable output and relieves the workers of much of the more enerous of their labors.

They discovered factories and distributing organizations, both wholesale and retail, working successfully upon co-operative fundamentals, thus enabling consumers to own the plant that supplies their needs and reduces exploitation of every kind.

Co-operation has approached the problem from the point of view of serving the direct interest of the consumer. It has aimed at reducing as much as possible the profit motive in the business of providing such necessaries of life as shelter, food, light, heat and clothing for everybody.

"Comfort in the house for all classes at the lowest possible cost" has been the slogan of the movement. The method of achieving this has been by enabling the consumer as a body to control the activities of the distributor and the producer. Proof of the possibility of doing this successfully is seen in the large dimensions of the transactions of consumers' combinations, in some cases local, in others nation-wide and in a few on an international scale.

Distribution of Profits

All the organizations have one feature in common. It is that of the clubbing together of consumers so as to enable them to employ salaried individuals to perform duties elsewhere executed by capitalists. Profit or loss on the business thus becomes the affair of consumers as a whole.

Profit is distributed partly by reducing the prices charged to the members, and partly in the form of periodical dividends, calculated as a percentage upon the value of goods purchased. Losses when incurred are taken care of by raising the prices of the goods or services supplied.

Since the last named process can—without destroying the combination—only be carried to a point where the rates charged to members surpass those at which similar goods are available in the open market, it follows that the gigantic growth which has taken place in the system is proof of intrinsic soundness in its foundations.

A similar conclusion follows from the immense cheapening to the consumer of household requisites of all kinds that has been effected in Sweden and indeed wherever the system has been at all widely adopted.

Sweden

According to information supplied to the committee, the total sales of co-operative societies affiliated to the Swedish Co-operative Federation (Ko-operativa Forbündet), a central body with headquarters at Stockholm and branches in all parts of the country, amounted last year to about 410,000,000 crowns ($108,000,000), being approximately 10 per cent of the entire trade of the country. The membership of the co-operative societies was 568,533 out of a total population of 6,212,000.

The movement produces food and clothing of all kinds, also electrical and other apparatus both for home consumption and for export. Some of the shares are held in Denmark,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Banker-Farmer



Wide World

Harper Sibley
Head of United States Chamber of Commerce and Owner of Many Farms, Pitching Hay to a Helper

Youth Is Heard At Convention Of National Grange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 13—Youth came in for recognition by the National Grange on the second day of its convention here as it never has before in the 70 years' history of this farm fraternity.

To mark its growing appreciation of the part played by boys and girls in the progress of agriculture, the National Grange issued luncheon invitations to all boys and girls of the various rural youth organizations—Future Farmers, 4-H clubs, Scouts and so on—who were also qualified for the seventh degree in the Grange order.

Maybe 500 or 600 would come, the Grange officers thought. But the day before the luncheon the registration had reached 1250, and that was all that could be squeezed into the various dining rooms of a large Columbus hotel. Thirty states were represented.

Louis J. Taber, master of the Grange, who presided, beamed at the sight of so many fine-looking, well-mannered youngsters. He saw to it that the young people had the major part in the program, limiting distinguished elder guests to the briefest addresses. Mr. Taber's own boys, Paul and Francis, did their part in handling the mechanics of the affair, directing the crowd and

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Hungary Wins Italo-Austrian Aid for Arming

Rome Entente Parley Ends at Vienna With Denial of Forming Bloc

Ciano to Budapest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 13—Backing for Hungary's demand for the right to rearm, which is denied her by the Trianon treaty, is the chief point in the official communication issued at the conclusion of the conference of the Rome Entente states here.

Austria by unilateral act has already assumed this right and introduced obligatory military service.

The communiqué now pledges Italian and Austrian support to Hungary in ultimate "realization of this principle."

The fact that apparently nothing is to be done for the present has been noted with considerable relief in Little Entente countries, which are very apprehensive of the moment when the Hungarian Government decides to follow the example of Germany, Austria and Turkey, and solemnly declares that it disavows the Treaty of Trianon.

Roumania Apprehensive

While the communiqué contains nothing on the subject of frontier revision, strengthening this tendency toward revision has been the principal reason for the series of recent visits among Central European and Italian diplomats—treaty revision in the large sense, which would give Italy, Germany and their associates a new place in the international world.

Roumania keenly senses the significance of this movement and has intensified its anti-revisionist crusade. Yesterday the Roumanian Government arranged a giant rally at Oradea Mare near the Hungarian border, at which four Cabinet ministers and other leading Roumanians spoke vigorously against all alterations in the map of Europe.

Other matters decided at the conference here included fomal recognition by Austria and Hungary of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia. All three participating powers emphasized that they are working for peace, harmony and unity in Europe, rather than for division and strife.

"Crystallization Center"

The Rome Entente powers deny that they are building a bloc or an aggressive alliance, and assert they are only forming a "crystallization center" which may become the economic and poitical center of Europe. Crystallization center is Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's phrase for Italian Foreign Minister Count Caleazzo Ciano's expression during his German visit that European politics will revolve about the Rome-Berlin axis.

Count Ciano went to Budapest this morning, where he was given a rousing welcome. Premier Mussolini of Italy is looked upon as the champion of justice for Hungary and a number of Hungarian cities are giving the name "Benito Mussolini" to their chief squares and boulevards.

VIENNA, Nov. 13 (AP)—A frank tri-power statement of Austro-Hungarian "right to rearm" stirred uneasiness today in Roumania.

Roumanians, hearing the news that the countries once ruled by the dual monarchy had entered the ranks of rearming nations under the protecting influence of Italy, showed concern lest Hungarian remilitarization might be a prelude to a demand for re-annexation of some sections of Transylvania. This former principality, eastern part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, was made a part of Roumania after the World War.

Hungary renews its cry for lost lands: Page 2.

Study of Living-Cost Angle Of Steel Pay Rise Promised; President Is Noncommittal

Secretary of Labor Perkins Gives Hope That U. S. May Take Up Matter—White House Approval of Living Cost Formula Is Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Efforts of the Committee for Industrial Organization to connect the Government with its steel organization campaign today found the thorny issue on the very door step of the White House itself with President Roosevelt disclaiming any approval of the type of wage rise offered the steel workers.

The President had previously been represented as having received with approval word that the steel industry had offered to its workers new wage contracts tying their wages to the cost of living.

In the meantime, company-union representatives from the steel industry have come to Washington and obtained from Secretary of Labor Perkins a tentative promise to at least investigate the legality of such wage agreements.

Evolved in Interview

This promise evolved last night from an interview arranged by John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., which is managing the steel organizing campaign and which considered the wage contract proposal to be endangering the progress of the organization drive in steel.

The alleged presidential approval of a wage formulae, which is already anathema to the C. I. O. group, resulted in a question at Mr. Roosevelt's press conference to which he replied that he certainly had not attempted to endorse the formula since he did not know himself what it was.

He added that what he did say was that the cost of living is a factor to be taken into consideration, particularly in any consideration of minimum wages. But he insisted it is not a factor to be considered in determining improvement in wage scales.

Removes Any Conflict

The tone of his denial was such as to remove any possibility of a conflict over the merits of the cost of living formula with the labor leaders who are now opposing it so vehemently.

The C. I. O. group insist that the formula would perpetuate the present division of steel industry income which they consider unfair to labor. Although it would provide an immediate 10 per cent increase for the workers, their future share in the industry's profits would never be proportionately larger than at present. Also, they hold, the formula would prevent workers from sharing in the fruits of future increases in their individual productivity.

Mr. Roosevelt comes out of the exchange in no way at odds with this position, insisting merely that cost of living should be considered in setting minimum wages. Minimums are not at stake between the C. I. O. and the steel employers. What they are demanding is a greater proportionate share in profits of the industry at the ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Morgan Partner Disapproves U. S. Owning Railways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Regional consolidation of railroads upon a large scale and voluntary pooling of facilities would provide a far more satisfactory solution to the transportation problem than would government ownership of the rail carriers, in the opinion of Thomas W. Lamont, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Lamont's views on public ownership, voiced at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science here last night, were countered by statements from Joseph B. Eastman, formerly federal co-ordinator of railroads, that government ownership ultimately would be the solution to America's needs in the transportation field.

Speaking on the same program with Mr. Lamont and Mr. Eastman, Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, held that agitation for government ownership of railroads would be a political issues by 1940.

Need Government Help

Mr. Lamont emphasized that private management could best solve the problem of providing an economical and efficient transportation service, but added that its success would depend upon "enlightened and liberal co-operation of the Government."

"It is clear that what has blocked consolidations up to date has been the unreadiness of all sections of the American public to accept the compromises necessary to effect sweeping consolidations," Mr. Lamont continued. "Certainly such consolidations cannot be forced down the throats of all concerned unless the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Soviet Absolved Of Sending Arms To Madrid Regime

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The international "hands-off Spain" committee yesterday acquitted Russia of three Italian charges that she had aided the Madrid Government after a bitter denunciation of Russia by Italian Ambassador Dino Grandi.

The committee decided three of the allegations by Italy against Russia had not been substantiated and adjourned.

Proceedings in the committee, which earlier had approved a plan to send neutral observers to the principal Spanish ports to guard against an inflow of arms, were disclosed in a communiqué.

The Italian Ambassador declared that Italy "accepted the challenge" of a Communist threat in Europe.

"Russia even here assumed its recent disguise as a democratic lamb . . . and endeavors to whitewash the Red flag of the communist revolution," Signor Grandi stated.

Referring to the Spanish Government's flight from Madrid, the Italian diplomat stated:

"Thus ends, amidst fire and blood, the greatest attempt ever made by Bolshevik Russia to export their creed, through force and famine, beyond their frontiers.

"The Soviet representative has defined it as a creed of peace, but the facts deny him. It is a creed based on class hatred and evil strife. It is the creed of war."

Signor Grandi continued:

"Stalin, chief of the Bolshevist Revolution, said it was the duty of the U. S. S. R. to render every assistance within their power to the Spanish Communist revolution, inasmuch as the liberation of Spain from fascist oppression was not a private affair of the Spaniards, but the common cause of Communism.

The Italian's pronounciamento drew a quick retort from the Russian representative, Mr. Molseyevitch Kagan.

"We had no quarrel with Italy ourselves," Mr. Kagan said, "but from the moment she betrayed herself as an aggressor, from the moment Italy embarked on war against a weak and defenseless people, that relationship obviously had to suffer."

Air clash shows Madrid defense gaining power: Page 2.

Belgium Demands League Clarify Use of Sanctions

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Belgium warned the League of Nations today that the famous sanctions article of the League Covenant must be clarified.

A Belgian communication asserted:

"The existing uncertainties as to the practical meaning of the sanction Article XVI must be dissipated so that the nations may know exactly the extent of their obligation and the help on which they can count in grave situations."

Belgium stated that she believed the Government should be clarified not by amendment, but by interpretation.

This, she added, should be directed at securing the adhesion to the League of Nations of all nations and at emphasizing measures to prevent war, including measures against states which imperil the peace.

The note insisted that the League avoid the danger of creating opposing blocs of nations, both inside and outside the League.

Article XVI was invoked against Italy last year in a futile effort to end the Ethiopian war.

Hopkins Sees Drop in Relief During Winter

Decline of 1,000,000 From Previous Year Forecast

4,756,000 in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, is anticipating a drop of 1,500,000 cases in the nation's relief rolls this winter from the 5,300,000 peak reached in January, 1935.

Recovery of private employment, the federal relief chief believes, will more than offset the added burden caused by last summer's drought.

Cases Face Review

Word has gone out for a general review of all relief cases, but the reductions foreseen by Mr. Hopkins will, he says, be the result of "improvement in economic conditions" and not to an arbitrary separation of families from relief.

Mr. Hopkins estimated that there will be about 1,000,000 fewer relief cases this winter than there were last winter when the total rose to 4,756,000 at the peak of the cold weather. This total covered all types of relief, direct and work, federal, state and local.

The drop in relief cases in recent months, while not uniform for all states, has been noticeable in every part of the country, according to reports received at headquarters here. WPA statisticians estimate that there was a decline of nearly 28 per cent between the high point of 1935 and the low point of 1936, reached in August.

The net total of relief families and single persons in the continental United States, including those on local relief rolls and those employed on the works program was 3,833,000 in August, 1936, compared with 5,316,000 in January, 1936.

Drop Despite Drought

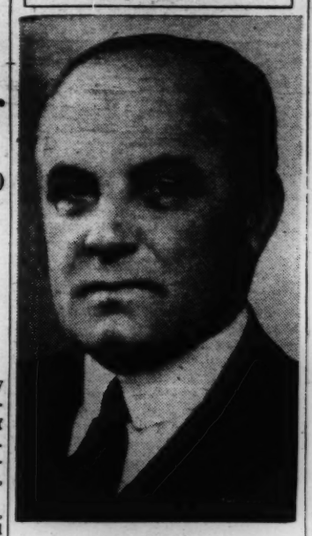
A drop of 417,000 was recorded between August, 1935, and August, 1936, despite the emergency drought employment that caused addition of more than 100,000 by the end of August, 1936, records show.

A study of statistical reports led Mr. Hopkins to tell newspaper men yesterday, "We are definitely over the hump, both as to numbers and expenditures. The number of families on relief in the United States has been declining, and it is my opinion they are going to continue to decline," he declared.

Mr. Hopkins' predictions for the coming winter is important when considered along with the relief picture for the last several years, because it gives evidence that the burden of caring for the unemployed, long so heavy that it seemed almost irreducible, is at last on the down road.

As the relief rolls are thinned, fewer skilled workers remain, Mr. Hopkins indicated. Already, he said, many projects have been turned down because of the lack of skilled workers to carry them out.

In Impartial Post



Harold B. Butler
Director of International Labor Office at Geneva

I. L. O. Welcomes Bid of Roosevelt To Textile Parley

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Delegates to the International Labor Organization accepted enthusiastically today an invitation from President Roosevelt for an international textile conference in Washington next spring.

The conference probably will be held early in April, and will discuss adoption of the 40-hour week, working conditions and customs problems facing the world textile industry.

All Interests Represented

All countries desiring to attend will be invited, probably 22 in all, including Germany. Delegates will represent governments, employers and workers.

The invitation was presented by Carter Goodrich, United States Labor Commissioner at Geneva. Frederic Leggett, British representative, in summarizing the speeches of acceptance, declared President Roosevelt possessed "immense prestige," and added:

"I am convinced a 40-hour week for textiles is coming, but it requires the co-operation of employers and workers."

U. S. Vitally Affected

In his address Mr. Goodrich said: "What we particularly wish is that the American people might have the opportunity of seeing the International Labor Organization at its characteristic work and of feeling its characteristic vitality."

He declared that the United States has a keen interest in the textile question because of the part the industry plays in the nation's economic field.

The invitation was supported by Henry I. Harriman of Boston, representing textile employers of the United States.

President Acts To Cut Sale Of Stocks Abroad

Sees More Peril in Influx of Foreign Capital Than in Domestic Boom

Must Find Ways

Thinks It Unwise to Allow Piling Up of Great Alien Surplus in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Heavy buying of American securities by foreign sources today described by President Roosevelt as the principal danger not only to American economic stability and the American currency, but to foreign currencies as well, and he has ordered the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury to study means looking toward legislation to control such buying.

The stock market boom, the President said, was but a secondary factor, and he had not heard grave fears expressed of a runaway market. Instead, he put all the emphasis on the flow of investment money from foreign countries to the United States because, he said, of the dangerous effects not only on this country but upon the whole world.

Some Disturbing Factors

The rising tide of foreign investments in the United States has already disquieted many authorities in this country, and they have listed numerous disturbing factors—not all of which President Roosevelt mentioned specifically. Some of these are:

1. Disturbance to the American and foreign currencies by an unbalanced flow of capital.
2. Unsound booming of American security prices.
3. Possibility of collapse—as happened in the last depression—when and if this foreign capital begins to take flight.
4. Possibility of foreign countries building up reservoirs of capital in the United States which they could call upon for munitions purchases, as in 1914-17; building up a state of wartime "prosperity" in this country, making American lending to prevent collapse almost inevitable, and finally leading to American participation in the war itself.

No Hint of Intent

As to just what form legislation to control foreign security buying might take the President gave no hint. But he dwelt at some length on what he termed the danger of a topheavy situation produced by excessive foreign investments. And he indicated that the Government has no legal means at hand now whereby such a situation might be controlled.

Mr. Roosevelt was in conference yesterday on the question with both Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission. Out of those discussions and today's press conference emerges one primary fact—concern in the Government over the large foreign purchases in the American market which are represented as largely responsible for the recent upward trend in the market.

Sees No Stock Boom

Until today's press conference it was assumed that this concern had regard to a runaway market. But Mr. Roosevelt stressed a danger the effect of which he did not define clearly, but which he implied had something to do with the stability of American currency.

Pressed as to whether there was not some danger of stock boom he held that if there were he knew nothing of it and had not had any such danger presented to him.

The President's discussion of the subject began with a statement that there has been very large foreign buying of American securities, which he said is, of course, dangerous beyond a certain point. It corresponds, he said, to "hot money" in the criminal world and is always a disturbing factor in the general credit situation.

Says Dollar Is Protected

He said it was a good guess that the question of how to deal with the situation has just begun to be studied. It would probably take legislation since no legal power now exists to deal with it.

Referring back then to the general recent history of international monetary developments, he called attention to what he termed attacks on foreign currencies—the franc, belga, guilder and even the pound—adding that if the true story of what happened could ever be uncovered it would make one of the most interesting stories of the day.

As far as such deliberate attack on a currency are concerned he held that the dollar had been amply safeguarded in the so-called "gentleman's agreement" entered into between the United States, England and France.

Economics in the News

30-Hour Week—A. F. of L. Again Presses for Its Adoption—Need for Discrimination

By H. B. E.

ON NOV. 16 the American Federation of Labor intends again to press for the 30-hour week in industry. In labor circles the agitation is a hardy perennial. When Mr. Roosevelt became President, it was submitted to Congress as a way out of depression, the bill being named after the sponsor, Senator Black of Alabama. NRA arose as an administration method of smothering it constructively.

We are now in a recovery, not an emergency. To that extent the 30-hour crusade is not as influential as it was. But part of the influence which it has lost as the result of recovery has been regained by the political prestige attained by the A. F. of L. Labor and Mr. Roosevelt are more than ever team-mates.

There are two ways of looking at the 30-hour week. One is as charity; the other as economics. To those who think of the idea as charity the 30-hour week would spread work and, in consequence, alleviate unemployment. At present the average work week is 40 hours. Business men would therefore have to reduce the hours (and pay) of existing workers, and take on others to do the work.

To that extent the 30-hour-week would mean that the burden of supporting the inefficient would fall upon the efficient. It would be precisely as if the efficient workers were to split their pay envelopes at the end of the week with their less fortunate brethren.

Responsibility of the Whole

This would not be fair. In the depression the same argument could have been adduced against the "share the work" plans. They were merely an effort to shift the problem of joblessness to the persons least capable of shouldering it. This was the thought that used to come to me when I saw those monster pictures in New York of a man in overalls "doing his share" to support the unemployed. Unemployment is a responsibility for the entire community, not of the efficient workers.

The economics of the 30-hour-week is argued on the basis of full employment. The proposal has developed because the gradual shortening of working hours has proved its worth. If shortening hours gradually has proved its worth, say the proponents, shortening hours drastically would not be harmful. Such a drastic reduction of hours would seemingly result in loss of production. It is true, say its proponents, that production would theoretically be curtailed. But the drop would not occur in actuality. For the 30-hour week would be a spur to human and mechanical efficiency, which would make up for the lessened work time.

Might Lower Living Standards

The spur would have to be of some dimensions. For the length of the working week would amount to a 40 per cent reduction from the general level of approximately 50 hours existing in 1929, a time of full employment. Efficiency, it is true, has developed considerably—both human and mechanical efficiency. But since 1929, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the rise has been only 15 per cent. And it is during depression that efficiency thrives. Workers are on their toes lest they be dismissed. Employers are anxious to economize because of falling prices. It thus stands to reason that the 30-hour week would mean less production than in 1929. In turn this would mean lower income, or lower living standards.

On this point Brookings Institution says that the 30-hour week is equivalent to saying to the workers:

"You can reap henceforth no advantage from technological progress other than greater leisure; you shall have no choice as between more goods and services and more spare time; only in so far as you

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Nov. 13

British Rearming—Baldwin Pledges Speed-Up

The Baldwin Government of Great Britain is badgered and exhorted from all sides to "hurry, hurry" its rearmament program.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin confronts a Parliament at a high pitch of impatience. It is real danger which the nation faces, avers Winston Churchill, one of the leaders for rearmament in the Conservative Party. Britain permitted the dictatorships to get a big head start in the arms race, he charges. Even Labor, which last year was stoutly pacifist, calls for speed and denounces the alleged slow pace of aircraft construction. And the Liberals put their oar in, complaining because the Government has failed to act on the Arms Commission's recommendation for control of the arms industry.

Prime Minister Baldwin stolidly replies that the arms program is being speeded up, that aircraft production is satisfactory, and that the policy of the Government remains to work for peace and to be prepared if peace is not maintained. The Prime Minister confronts a nation that seems to be increasingly defense-minded.

Vienna—Hungary Wins Backing for Arms

The Vienna meeting of Italy, Austria and Hungary elicited many surmises before the conference. There are many surmises now that the meeting is over. But there is no need to surmise about one bluntly proclaimed fact: Austria and Hungary, with the encouragement of Italy, intend to rearm, despite the post-war treaties which forbade it. Austria had already started its rearmament program.

The Little Entente, especially Roumania, is not happy over the news. A rearmed Austria and Hungary could make their constant talk of revision more menacing. So Roumania holds a giant rally at Oradea Mare, near the Hungarian border, and Ion Inculets, Minister without Portfolio, declaims:

"Our borders are eternal. Never will we give up a hand's breadth of Roumanian territory."

Liquor—Bootlegging Reported in Swing

Bootleggers were expected to disappear like "snow upon the desert's dusty face" after repeal. So the "wets" promised. The extent of the bootleggers' disappearance is writ large in statistics released by the Institute of Public Administration in New York. The institute figured that 40,000,000 gallons of bootleg liquor were produced in the United States in 1935, contrasted with 82,816,000 gallons of liquor on which a tax was paid. Now the institute concludes that bootleggers who can produce 40,000,000 gallons of liquor in a year have not disappeared. In fact, the institute declares that bootlegging is as highly organized since repeal as before.

Spain—Fascist Planes Shot Down

The Madrid Government from a new and secret air base threw a fleet of nine planes against rebel aircraft bent on bombarding the city. Six of the fascist raiders were shot down; four others were strafed from the air. Madrid officials jubilantly declare that this marks the end of that condition in which rebels bombard a defenseless city with immunity.

The eighth day of the Madrid siege finds the rebels still unable to cross the Manzañares river. Government forces, bolstered and em-

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Toasts to King in Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—King Edward VIII has approved the drinking of his health in water. In a letter to the Temperance Collegiate Association His Majesty's private secretary recently indicated that there would be no variation in the ruling on this matter laid down by King George V.

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Three Years Under Repeal Find Bootlegging Rampant; Saloons Are Creeping Back

What are the effects on the United States of three years under the return of legalized alcoholic drink? A comprehensive survey has just been completed, with copious tables and authoritative comment. The publishers, Harper & Brothers, have extended to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *the privilege of publishing an advance summary of this report. The first of three articles follows.*

Three years of repeal in the United States disclose governmental greed for revenue causing high taxes on liquor, which contribute to the large-scale continuance of bootlegging, the saloon creeping back in some areas, and many promises of the repealists unrealized.

Even with high taxes, the expected annual revenue from liquor of $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, has not materialized. Actual revenue for the first two years of repeal amounted to about $400,000,000 a year.

These are major conclusions reached in the first comprehensive survey of conditions following the end of prohibition. Entitled, "After Repeal, a Study of Liquor Control Administration," by Leonard V. Harrison and Elizabeth Laine, the report is based on field studies throughout the country over a period of more than two years.

Bootlegging Continues

Bootlegging is reported to be continuing at a rate variously estimated up to 60 per cent of the total liquor traffic. Exact figures cannot be compiled, but, the report states, "cautious observers are content to say that the illicit traffic is 'of vast proportions,' or that it is 'rampant.'"

Luther Gulick, director of the Institute of Public Administration, writes a foreword in which he establishes the authoritative nature of the report. It grew, he says, from the work published in 1933 under title of "Toward Liquor Control." Both studies were made possible by the Liquor Study Committee, and Mr. Harrison and Miss Laine served as two of the chief staff assistants in the 1933 survey.

There is "unquestionably a greater consumption of alcoholic beverages," the authors declare, "especially by persons of limited means who formerly could not afford to patronize bootleggers or speakeasies. Many people were deterred from purchasing liquor because of the inconvenience, or from dislike of surreptitious dealings."

Youth Drinking Not Increased

With regard to the drinking habits of the people as a whole, it is reported that "no clear indication of established tendencies . . . is at present discernible." Yet, "it seems to be generally agreed that repeal put a stop to the practice of 'tanking' on week ends so widely prevalent among businessmen during prohibition; that drinking among youths has not increased markedly notwithstanding the greater accessibility of liquor; and that drinking among women, begun during prohibition as an accompaniment of a general freedom from prewar taboos, has not undergone any important change."

Thus, while steering a middle course and withholding final judgment on changes in personal habits due to repeal, the report devotes most of its attention to administration of the new liquor laws. The dominant abuse is found in the effort of governments to make money out of the liquor traffic.

Open Way to Abuses

"Liquor is a luxury product and a commodity that is inherently susceptible of abuse," the authors declare. "As such it is taxed for the dual purpose of raising revenue and placing a check on its use. Having no defense against the tax gatherers, it has been eagerly seized upon in the search for additional revenues needed by federal and state treasuries.

"But the bootlegger has to be reckoned with when liquor taxes are fixed at high levels. The legal-liquor dealer has to recover from the consumer the cost of his goods and the taxes assessed by governments in addition to any profit; the bootlegger can undersell him and still make a larger profit from his illicit untaxed goods.

"What then is to determine the rate of liquor taxation? Is it need for revenue, desire to limit consumption, or the desire to eliminate the bootlegger? All of these aims are hoped for, but the aim to get abundant revenue has been the decisive factor.

Objections to Reduction

"Any proposal for a change in rate of taxation can be countered by a valid objection; that is, a reduction will lead to greater consumption and an increase will intensify the problem of illicit production. Hence we witness the continuation of a tax level which was arbitrarily fixed at the time of repeal without knowledge of its effect on revenue, consumption, or the bootlegger.

"The dual system of federal and state taxes and licenses is not satisfactory. The states will not surrender their taxing rights and the Federal Government will not consider lowering its taxes on spirits and beer because it is convinced that if it did the states would raise their taxes by that amount. Thus we are confronted with an undesirable condition through which the possible advantages of flexibility are lost. Moreover the dual tax collection is cumbersome and wasteful.

Need Working Agreement

"What is most needed is an agreement whereby the Federal Government will collect all excise taxes and share the returns with the states.

More Police Sought In Bootlegging War

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 13

THE Institute of Public Administration called today for larger police forces to fight a bootleg liquor traffic that it said was "as highly organized since repeal as it was during prohibition."

"At present we lack the police man power to defeat the bootleggers; we can eliminate some of them and only harass others," the institute said in the first report on a two-year study of the liquor problem. "The alcohol tax unit should have at least 1000 additional men. State liquor law enforcement units, should also be considerably increased."

The institute estimated that 40,000,000 gallons of untaxed liquor were produced in 1935, in comparison with 82,816,000 gallons of tax-paid spirits.

The institute, which has studied state and national governmental problems since 1921, suggested a substantial reduction in liquor taxes would bring lower prices and tend to discourage the bootlegger.

But the working out of this sensible solution will doubtless have to wait upon reform and integration of the entire federal and state tax structure.

"In the case of taxation on light wines and beers the difficulties in respect to consumption and bootlegging are relatively slight. Here we find the pure revenue motive in taxation stripped of any complicating factors. If the pre-prohibition rates on wines and light beer had been reinstated, the cause of temperance might have been furthered. Actually, the tax burden is so heavy that it keeps down the consumption of the lighter alcoholic beverages. Instead of reducing the total use of alcohol, high taxes on light beverages encourage the consumption of the more highly concentrated alcoholic liquors.

How to Beat Bootlegger

"A decrease in taxes on all beverages would best solve the problem of defeating the bootlegger and would increase the total revenue by displacing illicit liquor with taxed products; decreased taxes particularly on light beverages would contribute to the promotion of temperance."

After using the liquor traffic as a fresh source of revenue for many purposes from relief to the bolstering of shaky general finances, states have neglected to use this revenue for temperance education, the report continues.

"The final aim of governmental control over the sale of liquor," it says, "is the promotion of temperance. An imposition of legal restraints serves the cause of temperance in a negative way but does not check appetite nor instill capacities for self-control among individuals.

Difficulties in the Way

"The task of influencing personal attitudes toward the use of liquor is one for which democratic governmental agencies are not well equipped. How is a liquor-control body to formulate a temperance-education program which will not suffer violent attack from some group of citizens? Can a licensing authority undertake to undermine a business, the pursuit of which it authorizes? Will consumers of liquor tolerate instruction by public servants? So far as we have been able to determine there have been no significant contributions in the field of temperance education during the 2½ years since repeal.

"The difficulties are great and we are not prepared to advocate a plan of action that would give promise of overcoming them. But the lack of positive efforts to further the cause of temperance must be noted as a serious omission in the development of rational control of the socially hazardous liquor business."

New Federal Problems

The most significant administrative change under repeal has been the transfer from the Federal Government to the states of efforts to control the liquor traffic. While this might seem to simplify the Federal Government's responsibility, repeal has actually made new problems for Washington.

"Prohibition, for all its unworkability, was a simple clear-cut national policy," the report points out. "The only modification of it in 14 years came about indirectly as a result of strengthening or relaxing law-enforcement activities. Upon repeal, notwithstanding the fact that responsibility for controlling the sale of alcoholic beverages was turned back to the individual states, the situation confronting the National Government became more complex.

"The Federal Government's duty toward commonwealths which retained state-wide prohibition had to be considered, the interstate features of the liquor business in wet states called for attention, and new rates of taxation had to be substituted for the medicinal-liquor rates of the prohibition era. . . .

The Return of Saloons

'The President, in his repeal proclamation, called attention to the new clause in the Constitution designed to protect dry states, and also asked that 'no state shall by law or otherwise authorize the return of the saloon either in its old form or in some modern guise.' The President had no power to prevent return of the saloon and did all that was appropriate for him to do when he forthrightly spoke against it. Nor did Congress have authority either to ban it in the states or to transform it by disguise or improvement. The saloon has returned in a number of states where the people seem to want it.

"The Federal Government has done little to protect dry states, even though legislative authority to act in this connection is not wanting. After repeal the Department of Justice did not concern itself with enforcement of the laws prohibiting shipment of liquor into dry states. Everything relating to liquor-law enforcement was left to the Treasury.

No Power of Arrest

"But agents of the Treasury Department, possessed no powers of arrest except in cases where violations of the revenue laws were concerned, hence they could do nothing to prevent shipment of taxpaid liquor into dry territory.

"What mattered most to the federal authorities was the collection of liquor taxes and elimination of the bootlegger as a tax evader. Revenue has been, first and last, the vital policy. The Government is always ready to furnish its $25 'license,' in the form of an occupational stamp tax, to the old-fashioned saloon as well as to any new and improved type of drinking establishment. Moreover the stamp is granted to saloons in dry states as well as in the wet ones.

"And for a year and a half, under a law since repealed, an additional penalty charge of $1000 was imposed for the privilege of exhibiting the federal stamp on the premises of a saloon in a dry state! Thus, the aspirations and pledges most stressed before repeal, rejection of the saloon and protection of dry states, have turned out to be the least important elements in the Federal Government's activities relating to liquor."

Low-Cost Homes On 'Co-op' Basis Planned in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13—What is believed to be one of the first co-operative individual housing unit projects to be established in the United States has been incorporated here, with plans to build a community of low-cost homes to accommodate 500 families.

The project has been designed especially for the benefit of the wage earner in the low-income brackets who wants to own a home, but who has found the cost prohibitive. Collective purchasing and the use of native building material will make it possible to cut the cost of construction substantially, it is claimed. By choosing a site outside the city limits the initial investment for land becomes comparatively small.

Federal Bureaus Interested

Co-operative housing has been common for many years in Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and England. Although this project is not connected with any federal works project, the Federal Housing Administration sent a representative from Washington to confer with John Bordner, originator of the plan and president of the Wisconsin Co-operative Housing Association.

Two hundred persons attended the organization meeting of the stockholders on Oct. 15 to adopt by-laws and elect directors. The first group gathering of persons interested in a co-operative housing project had been held March 31, 1936, being sponsored by the Wisconsin State Employees Association. At a meeting on April 10, Mr. Bordner was chosen chairman and various committees were selected. On Aug. 12, on organization committee was chosen, which subsequently drew up and filed articles of incorporation.

Unique Provisions

As this represents a pioneering venture in housing history the by-laws contain several unique provisions:

1. Each stockholder is required to file a written statement that he intend to establish his residence in the community.
2. Each stockholder must subscribe for a minimum of three shares of stock at $50 each, which sum represents the actual cost of the land upon which he will build.
3. Each stockholder is allowed one vote a family, regardless of the number of shares owned by him or the family.
4. By-laws provide for a 99-year lease on the property, which may be transferred upon passing to legal heirs.
5. Stock is controlled in such a manner as to prevent any speculative or social values to be placed upon it.

200 Dwellings Planned

The site chosen for building adjoins a restricted residential area just outside of Madison. Ground will be broken in the spring for at least 200 dwellings which will include individual homes, row-housing or apartments. Native stone will be used for building; walls will be of solid stone and the houses will be as nearly fireproof as possible.

Plans for the community have already been drawn up, the houses to be built on cul de sacs, with service entries on the street, facing into large lawns and parkways as the plat is beautifully wooded. Possibilities of central heating and air conditioning are under consideration. A central park area has been reserved for schools and recreational purposes which will be developed as needed. Shops may be added later.

Increase for Texas Farms

The number of Texas farms increased from 495,489 in 1930 to 501,017 in 1935.

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Speaks Well



Wide World

Ina Claire

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Ina Claire, American actress with 24 years in the theater, today possessed the gold medal for good diction on the stage, awarded by the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

In order to win it, Miss Claire averred, she had overcome an unoratorical conformation of her upper lip which, she said, once "tripped over words of two syllables, not to mention four-syllable words in Theater Guild comedies."

Action of the academy placed Miss Claire's name beside those of such other winners of the medal as Walter Hampden, Otis Skinner, George Arliss, Julia Marlowe and Lynn Fontanne.

Mobile Pageant Depicts Progress 'Under Five Flags'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—This city of five flags and iron grill work paused recently to celebrate its 225th anniversary. High light of the celebration was a pageant, "Mobile Under Five Flags," which was presented with a cast of 1000 persons.

Events in the city's life from its founding in 1711 were depicted. The pageant queen, Helen Fowlkes, was crowned by Count Jean de la Greze, French consul at New Orleans, La.

France once counted Mobile and the vicinity as part of its territory. In addition the city has lived and prospered under the flags of Spain, England, the Confederacy and the United States. Hundreds of characters in the pageant represented each of these countries.

National guard units re-enacted the storming of Fort Charlotte. In another tableau, a wounded World War veteran was shown attended by Red Cross nurses while the strains of "My Buddy" came from the mammoth choir in the background. Admiral Farragut was portrayed in the Battle of Mobile Bay.

Air Clash Shows Madrid Defense Gaining Power

MADRID, Nov. 13 (AP)—Six Fascist planes were shot down today in a fight with Government warcraft over Madrid.

Two of the planes fell within sight of thousands of Madrilenos in the streets of the capital.

Four others crashed behind the insurgent lines at the edge of the city.

I was the second aerial battle directly over the capital in a fortnight.

Twenty-one planes, 12 of them raiders from the Fascist lines, participated.

Government Organizes

It also demonstrated that the insurgents no longer can fly over Madrid unscathed.

Previously, the Government's air base was so far from Madrid that attacking planes could get away from the city before the Government craft arrived.

Now, however, the Government has established a temporary air base near Madrid, its whereabouts a carefully guarded secret.

More than 70 pursuit planes, defense officials asserted, have been detailed to the protection of the capital. All are of modern construction, each armed with from two to four machine guns, and each manned by an experienced pilot.

From the Sky

The air battle began when three insurgent trimotors, escorted by nine pursuit planes, apepared over the city and began dropping leaflets urging surrender.

Nine Government fighters dropped suddenly down from the clouds and opened an attack.

The trimotors sped westward while their escorts doubled back on the attackers.

Maneuvering for position, the planes exhausted virtually every move of aerial strategy.

They were so high that for a time the crowds in the streets could not distinguish between insurgent and Government planes.

Later a Government communiqué said: "Six planes, all belonging to the enemy, were brought down in the morning fight, two within sight; four behind their own lines."

The victory came a few hours after 15 Government fighting planes, manning 60 machine guns, had scrattered an insurgent troop concentration along the Toledo highway south of the city.

Civil War Hardtack Still Kept as Souvenir

TROY, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP)—Ed M. Cosley claims possession of the stalest piece of bread in the world—an adamantine piece of Civil War hardtack.

Mr. Cosley said the hardtack was brought home as a souvenir by his father-in-law, the late W. W. Neal of Springfield, who served in the Union army.

He had not thought much about it, he declared, until he heard that W. S. Scales of Concord, N. H., was treasuring a piece of hardtack from the Spanish-American War and that Mrs. Nora M. Remsberg of Porterville, Calif., had preserved a piece of bread baked by her mother-in-law 50 years ago.

"Then I dug out my souvenir," he said. "It's three inches square, five-eighths of an inch thick, and just as good as new."

Hungary Renews Its Cry For Return of Lost Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary should be happy. She is a land of harvests and harvests have been good this year and so she is happy. All the same there is a shadow. . . .

I discovered how things grow in a recent trip there. We did not travel on the country's best roads which are marked black on the map, because they all radiate from Budapest. But we rode on red roads. They are wide, level, fairly well kept and filled with dust.

They are farm roads for farm people. In the course of a whole day's travel on such roads, we met hardly half a dozen autos, but horse-carts and ox-carts without number, countless regiments of geese, turkeys, guineas, ducks and cows. Almost from end to end our road was lined with fields.

Wheat, Pumpkins, Peppers

The wheat had been threshed and gathered into barns, leaving the straw piled in long, well-built stacks, held in place against storms and hurricanes by many strands of grass rope. Much of the corn was being husked, and of an evening we met many wagons filled with ears as yellow as the brightest pumpkins.

Nor were the pumpkins lacking, either. Myriads of them strewed the fields from which the corn had been cleared, and we also met loads of them being carried down the roads.

More colorful than the pumpkins were the peppers, long, red strings of which hung from the rafters of sheds and barns, or covered the white walls of houses. That is Hungary's specialty — peppers or paprika. And nothing could better typify certain traits of this people than those fiery, flaming pods.

Where Riding is Pastime

Hungarians are both fiery and colorful. They produce the most spirited horses in Europe. Here horse riding is still a pastime. Men still enjoy driving three horses or even five, with shining harness and flashing beads, over country roads. Here cattle still have enormous, beautifully curved horns, which often glisten as though polished, and when driven three abreast down a road, the highway belongs to them. It takes four to pull a plow and when half a dozen plows work in a field, a forest of horns seems to be marching down the furrow.

Droves of horses rove the plains and herds of cattle graze upon the prairies. The latter are watched by cowboys, who seldom leave the prairies. Hungary still has real cowboys, who swagger and clank their spurs, who crack long whips over their heads and swing lariat ropes from galloping horses. They are children of daring adventurers who a millennium ago rode into this Danubian plain from far off Mongolia.

They Wear Sombreros

The men wear shiny boots, various forms of sombreros with feathers in them and ponderous coats covered with gorgeous embroidery.

The women also wear boots, short full skirts of many colors, tight little jackets of brilliant hues, streams of ribbons and high, bear-covered bonnets.

All is exultant with color.

The dishes are painted with flowers, the rugs are red or bright green, cradles are richly adorned, and the spacious canteens carried by farmers, hunters, or herdsmen, are held in bright leather cases from which dangle many tassel-tipped thongs. When dancing, the Hungarians stamp their feet and clap their hands; their songs are gripping and imperious, sometimes wild and exalting.

Halfmast Flags

But now the shadow. In this trip about the circumference of Hungary we saw many flags raised over symbolic monuments and every one was at halfmast. The nation still is in mourning because of lost territories. On most monuments are the words, "No, No, Never." On many are maps of Hungary, showing the prewar kingdom and within it the present "mutilated" state. Such emblems occupy places of honor in the chief squares of Hungarian towns and Hungarian villages. Such an ideal is taught to every village child. "No, no, never" may he accept Hungary's present limited boundaries.

Fiance of Crown Princess Naturalized by Holland

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13 (AP)—Without debate, Parliament today approved a bill conferring naturalization on Prince Bernhard Zu Lippe-Biesterfeld, fiancé of Crown Princess Juliana. Communist members of Parliament and the lone representative of the "revolutionary" party absented themselves from the session.

Parliament also gave its consent to the marriage of the German prince and the future ruler of the Netherlands. The ceremony will take place Jan. 7.

New York Auto Show Throng Scans 200 Models on Display

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—With the special approval of President Roosevelt for its efforts to stabilize employment and add to American prosperity, the automotive industry of the United States and Great Britain was host to record crowds attending the thirty-seventh national automobile show here today. The consensus was that it was the largest and most brilliant exhibition ever devoted to the automobile.

More than 200 models, product of a score of American and five British manufacturers, were on display, and, in addition, an entire floor of the Grand Central Palace showrooms was given over to automobile trailers.

Aid to Prosperity

President Roosevelt's message was addressed to Alvan Macauley, president of the American Automobile Manufacturers' Association, and it offered best wishes for the success of the exposition as an outstanding indication of returning American prosperity.

"It is gratifying to learn that the current year has been one of the best years in the automobile industry," the President said.

"I am particularly pleased that the industry is repeating this year the introducion of new models in November, because any effort which smooths out the marked seasonal changes which have characterized the industry in the past is most desirable.

"I hope that every resource will be exhausted and every effort directed to the end that all employees engaged in the production of automobiles will have continuous employment

Safety Drive Praised

"I am informed that this year a very high proportion of the changes and improvements built into the new models aim solely to increase the safety of the vehicle. This is a praiseworthy undertaking, because the promotion of safety on our streets and highways is one of the most imperative of our national problems. I am, therefore, particularly gratified to learn that, as part of the accident-prevention drive which now is being made by public and private agencies, Automobile Manufacturers' Association members have greatly increased their co-operative activities by concentrating their attention more than ever before on the safety factors in the car."

Like President Roosevelt, the motoring public found the automobile of 1937 "praiseworthy," and even before the doors of Grand Central Palace opened yesterday afternoon, eager throngs were pressing to gain admittance. The separate show of General Motors Corporation was forced to open half an hour early and the Ford Motor Company announced that the showing of its 1937 models had attracted the largest crowds since the model A was introduced in 1927.

An initial attendance of 35,000 persons was reported by the Chrysler Corporation at the opening of its international automobile salon in the Chrysler Building.

At the General Motors exhibit, thousands of persons inspected the "split car"—a model which is divided, exposing the construction and mechanism of an automobile.

Lewis Denounces Steel Wage Rise As Unfair to Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Reopening hostilities with the steel industry after a short election period of inactivity, John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, today threw his influence into efforts to prevent acceptance by workers in the industry of the "cost-of-living" formula for regulating wages which has been proposed by the employers.

The wage proposal from the employers, made attractive by the prospect of an immediate 10 per cent rise, is considered here an extremely shrewd move against the C. I. O.'s drive to organize steel. Acceptance by steel labor generally would almost destroy the campaign to which Mr. Lewis' own union, the United Mine Workers of America, has pledged $500,000.

How Mr. Lewis would answer this move has been a matter of much speculation. Presumably, his entire strategy has not yet been disclosed, but his latest action here was seen at least as a declaration of renewed hostilities in which no compromise will be made with the employers.

He also used his influence today to obtain the support of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for employees of the United States Steel Corporation in their request for a review of their existing employee representation plan "in the light of existing federal legislation."

"If the Secretary does not take action, we intend to ask for a conference with the President," Elmer J. Maloy, representative of United States Steel workers, declared after conferring with Mr. Lewis.

At the same time Mr. Maloy and his colleagues dispatched the following telegram to Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of United States Steel:

The undersigned accredited employee representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation demand to know your policy toward a wage increase.

Do you intend to deprive the men of the plants, whose representatives do not sign the agreement, of their rightful share in this proposed increase or will you hold it as a club over the heads of the workers by pretending to withhold such proposed increase?

Will you telegraph reply immediately care of Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor?

Labor Board's RCA Ruling Meets Mixed Response

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—As the National Labor Relations Board delivered to all those concerned, copies of its decision certifying the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America as sole collective bargaining agency for production employees of the RCA Manufacturing Company at Camden, various comments were made public Nov. 10.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the company's labor adviser, counseled it to ignore the decision. E. T. Cunningham, RCA Manufacturing Company president, declared that the decision favored minority rule. Spokesmen for the Employees Committee Union, characterized by some observers as a "company union," announced that they will not accept the certification as binding and will refuse to recognize any agreements between the company and U. E. R. W. Officials of the U. E. R. W. welcomed the decision as a victory for "genuine labor unionism."

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France Starts Control of Arms By Taking Over Airplane Plants; British Oppose Nationalization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Following the recent action of the French Air Ministry in taking over a number of the most important airplane factories, the Ministry of War has now issued a series of decrees inaugurating the Popular Front Government's policy of nationalizing the armament industry in France.

The decrees pronounce the expropriation of several important arms factories. Two big plants of the Brandt company, one of the Renault works and a third firm at Le Mans are to be taken over in the near future, and further decrees naming other expropriations are expected to follow soon. Schneider and Hotchkiss, two of the biggest French munition makers are said to be included in the list of plants which the State intends to take over before long.

The recent decrees were issued under the terms of the law passed by Parliament, Aug. 11, which authorized the Cabinet to carry out by decree the partial or complete nationalization of the arms industry. Signed by all the defense ministers as well as by Premier Léon Blum and President Lebrun, they specify that the State will take over not only the land and buildings of the companies concerned, but the "material, machinery, tools, stock of all sorts and any arms or munitions now in process of production."

Payment for these expropriated plants is based on friendly agreement wherever possible, but the Government is empowered to proceed with expropriation through a compulsory process of arbitration. The law provides that "the indemnity shall be calculated according to the value of the establishment on the date of expropriation, and in no case shall it include any profit for the owner."

For the purposes of the law authorizing the Government to nationalize wholly or partially the armament industry, war materials are defined as "firearms and ammunition, military airplanes, warships, tanks and armored cars and materials for the protection against poison gas (gas masks)."

British Arms Report Against State Rule Except in Wartime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Much weight is attached here to recommendations for tightening up state control, made by the British Royal Commission on the Private Manufacture of Arms that has been for 18 months investigating this difficult question.

The commission's report, which has now appeared, is unanimous. It does not satisfy any political party entirely. Nevertheless, the course it advises being a middle one, is thought to have good prospects of adoption.

The chief proposal is to set up a new ministry as a department of the Government with wide powers to control the whole business of making and dealing in arms.

Such a ministry would take charge of much extended Government factories which through actual experience in manufacture, would be in a position to check costs and thus prevent undue profit-making on the part of private firms. The ministry would also control exports of arms and in case of war would take over all branches of industry. But in peacetime there would be no nationalization of the armament trade as a whole.

The Commission was appointed by the Government in February, 1935. It has been presided over by Sir John Eldon Bankes, ex-Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court. Its members have been Sir Philip Gibbs, journalist and author; Dame Rachel Crowdy, social service worker; Sir Thomas Allen, chairman of the Co-operative Insurance Society; Sir Kenneth Lee, manufacturer; Prof. H. C. Gutteridge, lawyer; and Mr. J. A. Spender, political writer.

The commission has examined a great number of witnesses representing all shades of opinion. It has considered very carefully, proposals put before it for the nationalization of the arms industry in time of peace but has rejected them for several reasons.

A state monopoly, it holds, would not reduce the danger of war. On the other hand it would decrease the productive capacity available in a sudden emergency; it would, it says, be "wasteful and costly"; its scope also would in its opinion have to be very large and would be difficult to define.

For Conscription in War

"We believe," the commission says, "that if it were known that in the event of this country's being involved in a major war, industry generally would be conscripted and that everyone in the country would be required at once to put himself at the service of the state, a considerable part of the objection to the private manufacture of arms would disappear.

"If the state could choose the staff they wished to keep in industry and those they required to join the forces, and if, in addition, everyone from the head of a business down were given similar positions and pay, according to the work they were doing, to those serving in the forces, it would make it still more unlikely for those engaged in supplying the requirements of the state in peacetime to agitate for war.

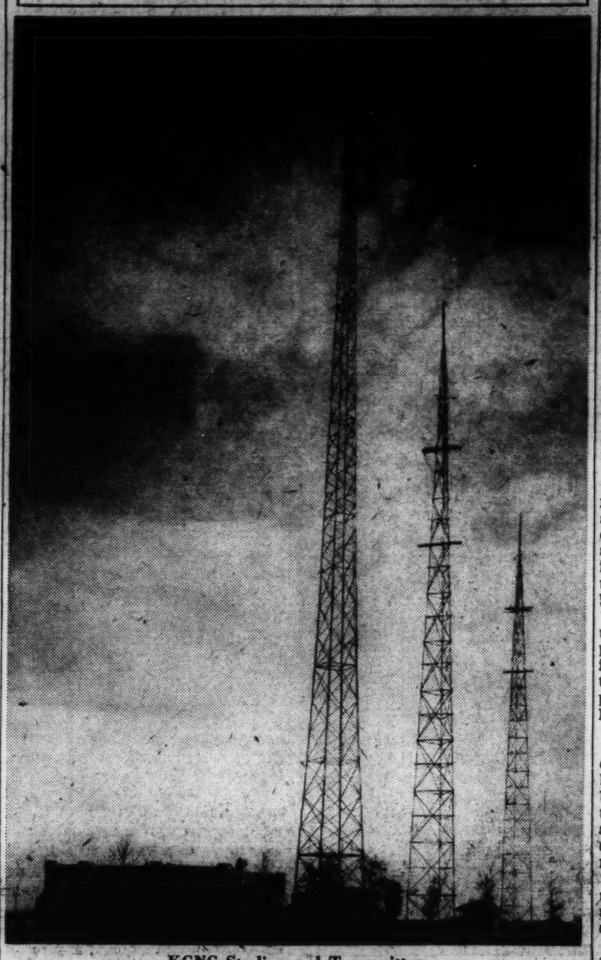
Difficulties

"We recognize that great difficulties are likely to be met in any attempt to formulate plans for the conscription of industry in time of war, but we are impelled to the belief that these difficulties will have to be faced, and we recommend that they should be faced at the earliest possible moment, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the Government's policy towards industry in the event of war, which should be that no one should be allowed to make a profit out of war, and that a war in which this country is involved calls for an all-round sacrifice and not for an opportunity for making profit."

The commission would institute a new and stricter system of licensing for arms exports. It would entirely prohibit private export trade in surplus and secondhand weapons. In particular it would introduce rigid control of all exports of aircraft whether for military or for civil purposes.

"We are of opinion," the commission also says, "that the administration of the system of licensing exports of arms should be governed by an outlook different from and more positive in character than that which now prevails; that licenses should be granted only to such firms as shall have been specifically authorized to accept orders for export by the controlling body already recommended; that the grant of licenses should be restricted to orders by foreign governments, supported by import licenses issued by those governments, which shall state that the goods will not be re-exported."

Texas Panhandle on the Air



KGNC Studios and Transmitter

Showing New 229-Foot Vertical Radiator (Left) Standing Beside the Old Towers

Progressiveness Of KGNC Shown By Its Radiocasts

With Monitor Newscasters
Number Fifteen

AMARILLO, Texas—As a proof of its progressive policy KGNC here claims to be the first radio station in Texas to erect a half-wave vertical radiator tower of structural steel in the Panhandle district of the State. Many other towers, however, have gone up since last November, when KGNC's antenna was first put into service. The completion of the tower was an event which the station celebrated with a 40-hour continuous radiocast.

In June, 1935, KGNC became Amarillo's first and only full-time radio station, under the operation of the Plains Radio Broadcasting Company. By purchase, the two stations KGRS and WDAG, which previously had divided time in Amarillo, were merged, and the call letters KGNC were given to the new station. Affiliated with the Globe-News Publishing Company, KGNC works closely with the city's only daily newspapers, the Globe and the News. In fact, the call letters "GNC" are derived from the "Globe-News Company." Gene Howe, son of Ed Howe, "Sage of Potato Hill," is publisher of the papers.

News is logically an important as well as popular feature of KGNC. Three daily "spot" news programs, using United Press reports, are scheduled. These are sponsored and are given by Wesley S. Izzard, formerly managing editor of the Globe, now co-manager of the station. Sherwood Blasdel, a prominent young business man of Amarillo, gives "The Monitor Views the News" at 5:15 every evening. The Monitor's commentary on international news had been given to Amarillo listeners during the latter part of 1934 by Station KGRS.

KGNC is not affiliated with a major network, but is striving to build up listener interest through live talent radiocasts rather than by recorded programs. Programs by parent-teacher associations, music clubs, dramatic organizations and similar groups are encouraged. Practical assistance in building programs is given in these groups by members of the station's staff.

O. L. Taylor and Mr. Izzard are co-managers of KGNC. The main studio, transmitter and new vertical antennas are located in Radio Park on the outskirts of the city. The business office and a small studio have been established downtown in the Paramount Theater building. KGNC operates on .. frequency of 1410 kilocycles, with a daytime power of 2500 watts, and 1000 watts at night.

[The next article in this series appears on Nov. 26.]

Britain to Rush Armament Plans; Commons Critical

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Out of a heated debate between Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Winston Churchill, assurances appeared today that Great Britain would speed up its rearmament in order to match strides with rapidly rearming Europe.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill, wartime Minister of Munitions and First Lord of the Admiralty, crossed oratorical swords in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Churchill criticizing and Mr. Baldwin defending the Government's policy.

Observers, however, noted their accord on the urgency of British rearmament and believed that the duel had cleared the air of interparty strife.

Late but United

In his self-styled rebuke to the Opposition for preventing Britain from getting into the European rearmament race sooner, Mr. Baldwin declared that though democracies are two years behind dictatorships in the matter, democracies have a unity of purpose which nothing can break.

"There can be no peace in Europe unless every country knows we are prepared for war," the Prime Minister contended. "I will always trust the instincts of our democratic people although they may come a little late."

Great Danger Impends

Mr. Churchill, arraigning the Government, charged that Britain never had been more imperiled "since the U-boat campaign was crushed." He told the House of Commons that it should demand a parliamentary inquiry into what he described as neglect of the national defense.

"I have been staggered by the failure of the House to react effectively against these dangers," Mr. Churchill asserted.

Mr. Baldwin retorted in a sensational speech, in which he told the House that he had withheld advocacy of rearming because rampant pacifism would have defeated such a policy in the national government general elections last year.

Island Governor Takes Trip

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 13 (AP)—Col. Blanton Winship, Governor General of Puerto Rico, left by plane yesterday on his first vacation since assuming the governorship in January, 1934. He planned to spend Christmas at his old home at Macon, Ga. Ernest Gruening, Director of Territories, accompanied Colonel Winship.

Industry Is Culture, Educator States

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 13

INDUSTRY, natural science, business and machines were depicted last night as constituting "culture" ranking with the conventional culture of the arts by Dr. James S. Thomas, president of Clarkson College of Technology at Potsdam, N. Y.

Citing statistics indicating machines had created jobs rather than deprived individuals of employment, Dr. Thomas told a meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, "there are two types of culture—an idealistic culture about which everybody raves and a materialistic culture about which nobody raves.

"Idealistic culture finds its expression in the so-called 'creative' arts. Materialistic culture is expressed in science, invention, machines, business and other such practical manipulations as enable us to enjoy food, clothing and shelter."

Saxon Emigration To America Traced In Names of Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The importance of the emigration from Lower Saxony to the United States is revealed in the fact that there are in present-day America 82 towns named Hannover or Hanover, 66 Hamburgs, 23 Brunswicks and 19 Bremens.

The bureau which was recently established for investigating this region's associations with foreign countries has also found that there are no less than 300 American towns which have names taken from the area, and further that 20,000 Lower Saxons have made their way over the North Atlantic to the United States.

In all, it has been estimated that about 800,000 former inhabitants of Lower Saxony have migrated abroad, and their contribution to the economic and cultural development of the countries to which they have gone has been by no means small.

A special exhibition dealing with this subject of Lower Saxon emigration has been established at the Fatherland Museum in the original Hannover, here in Lower Saxony.

Engineers Find New Interest Being Shown in Social Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 13—Bearing the brunt of complaints that their technical knowledge was in some measure responsible for the depression, professional engineers are steering their course toward recovery with an awakened sense of social and economic responsibilities, judging by their comments and discussions during the one-day engineering conference here Nov. 10. At the meeting the first state assembly of the American Association of Engineers was formed.

The engineers frankly admitted that, while they know their calculus and instruments, they have been lacking in measuring their services and progress in terms of long-range economic planning. So they plan to school themselves hereafter in such subjects as sociology and economics, yes, even civics.

The engineers determined that civic responsibilities must be met by definite service on their part. They decided that it would be good for their profession, as well as community life, if they became members of associations of commerce in their various communities, if they joined service clubs—Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions or Optimists—if they elbowed even into city councils, and legislative halls not always as lobbyists.

The engineers now realize in the words of Miss M. E. McIver, secretary of the A. A. E., of Chicago, "that while they are well grounded technically, they must become the pioneers of a reconstruction, becoming leaders in guiding the country back to more prosperous times."

Formation of an Illinois State Assembly with the help of William C. Hogoboom, Los Angeles, Calif., new president of the A. A. E., Carl E. Painter, Salt Lake City, Utah, new vice-president of the A. A. E., and other prominent engineers marked a nation-wide movement among engineers to form other state assemblies, and strive for uniform registration laws. At present, it was pointed out by Mr. Hogoboom, 36 states have registration laws, but not of uniform standards.

The engineers considered how they could influence schools of engineering to introduce social and economic subjects into curricula. Such speakers as Vic H. Housholder, Phoenix, Ariz.; Howard A. Levering, Huntington, West Va., past president of A. A. E., and D. L. Chamberlin, Washington, D. C., director, urged engineers to give serious consideration to "looking after the social and economic side" of their profession.

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Palestine Budget Balanced As British Inquiry Opens; Arabs Boycott Commission

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12 (AP)—Boycotted by the Arabs, the British Royal Commission today opened its investigation of the six-months' "reign of terror" in the Holy Land.

Arab leaders, pressing their fight for cessation of Jewish immigration into Palestine, refused to attend the session.

The commission, headed by Earl Peel as chairman, is charged with finding the underlying causes of the disorders and ascertaining whether Arabs or Jews have legitimate cause for grievances over the manner in which the British mandate of Palestine has been carried out.

In addition to Lord Peel, the committee is comprised of Sir Horace Rumbold, Sir Laurie Hammond, Sir Morris Carter, Sir Harold Morris and Prof. Reginald Coupland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Although the Palestine Government revenue suffered during the six months of disturbances, the official figures for the first half of the present fiscal year, from April 1 to Sept. 30, show that expenditures exceeded revenue by only £25,000.

The Palestine Exchequer's nest egg of a surplus of £6,268,000 (Palestine) therefore remains practically unimpaired, much to the relief of the population which looks forward to expenditures on public services as soon as life has returned completely to normal.

Troops Cost Money

That future official figures will show a reduced surplus is inevitable, however, from the fact that the present figures include only the ordinary items of defense and do not as yet take into account the expenditures in connection with the two divisions of troops now in the country. Palestine's share of this will be the difference between the ordinary cost of maintaining the troops and the extra cost involved in their having been sent here on active service. Estimates as to this cost vary, but an official in the Treasury, speaking unofficially, put this figure at £P1,000,000.

The decrease in Government revenue during the disturbances is due mainly to the decrease in customs duties from £P1,462,000 in the first half of last year to £P819,000 in the first half of this fiscal year. Other revenues have also declined, due to the generally lower level of business and the difficulties of collecting urban and rural taxes.

Port Shows Decline

Comparing similar periods in this year and last, registered tonnage of the vessels entering the port of Haifa showed a decline of 7 per cent, while cargo discharged at Haifa was 10.25 per cent less. The registered tonnage clearing from Haifa declined by 9 per cent while the cargo loaded was almost at the same level as last year.

Jaffa port which was at a complete standstill from April 19 to Oct. 12, shows entirely negligible figures which are made up for in small part by the activity at the Tel Aviv Jetty, which was erected by Jaffa's enterprising young neighbor to at least partly met the problem of interrupted transport from Haifa by road and train.

Aggregate gross revenue for the railways showed a decrease of a 9.8 per cent, working expenses being 3 per cent higher, passenger revenue 9.5 per cent and freight revenue 19.2 per cent lower.

The only Government department to show a boom during the disturbances was the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones where the total cash revenue was 12.7 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

More cheerful figures are shown for other than Government departments. The grand total sales of electricity sold by the Palestine Electric Corporation and the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation during the first seven months of 1936 was 34 per cent more than in the same period of 1935, increasing from 27.6 million kilowatt hours to 37,000,000.

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New Wonders of Research

Electric stove and kettles put on display in picture gallery along with classic and modern specimens of fine art—Extract of papaya produced for tenderizing meat.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Substituting electricity for flame in the kitchen stove meant the end of soot-covered kettles in some families, but today with chromium plated bottoms and plastic handles, electric ranges and other formerly plebeian utensils have crashed the art galleries.

Hobnobbing with Van Gogh and Whistler at the Detroit Institute of Arts is the latest in domestic and industrial gadgets for the kitchen, a circular electric range for use in the center of the room, fully equipped with time-clock, and lamp, the whole trimmed with shiny chromium, displaying prominently a modernistic teakettle and frying pan.

Some visitors to the institute consider the exhibit extremely out of place, but from the point of stunt advertising the manufacturer cannot help but be pleased. At a food or kitchen-ware show, his products would be only one or two of many, but in their present surroundings they stand out more prominently than the finest El Greco.



Wide World

Museum Official With Product of Advanced Manufacture

Clyde H. Burroughs, Secretary of Detroit Institute of Art, Examining Stove Cooker and Utensils

'Tendra' Prepared For Distribution

The natives of certain tropical countries have long practiced tenderizing their meat before cooking by wrapping it in the leaves of the papaya plant and letting it stand for a few hours. The papaya plant contains fluids or enzymes which soften the tough connective tissues in meat, turning even tough stew meat into tender steak.

From Cincinnati news of an American manufacturer importing the juice of the papaya from the South Seas for the use of hotel and restaurant trade. Experiments have been successfully carried on for several months, with the result that soon a commercial product "Tendra" will appear on the market, guaranteed to make the toughest steak tender enough to cut with a fork.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., industrial chemists in Cambridge, Mass., have been investigating such fluids, and in their latest bulletin they declare that "food softeners" are highly popular in Japan. They comment that whatever success products or methods now available may have, there is every prospect that in due time even cheap meat will be tender.

"Tendra," the extract of edible papaya fruits, produces tender steaks from cheap cuts at a cost of only one or two cents each. The liquid is painted on the meat five or ten minutes before cooking and allowed to stand.

Motor Fuel Research Makes 100 P.C. Demands

In search of a perfect motor fuel, chemists at Ohio State University are experimenting with gasoline so expensive it is compounded by the ounce. A single gallon would cost from $128 to $3200.

Working under the direction of Prof. Cecil E. Boord, the researchists talked in terms of eye-droppers rather than tankfuls, asserts the Associated Press. Investigators are seeking the best possible chemical combination of gasoline for the average motor car. More than 125 different combinations of hydrocarbons—each costing $1 to $25 an ounce—are being tried. A tankful of such gasoline, if the tank held but 10 gallons, would cost as much as $32,000, and a transcontinental trip using it for fuel would burn up a king's ransom.

Dr. Boord explained that for experimental purposes, each ingredient used must be practically 100 per cent pure. That is where the cost comes in, for chemically pure products are expensive. The search for better motor fuels goes on continually. Combinations in vogue 10 years ago wouldn't work at all in the high compression engines of today.

Use of Meteoric Iron Traced to Vikings

Swords, shields and plowshares of the Vikings may have been fashioned from meteoric iron, according to a theory propounded by Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of the Hayden Planetarium. Writing in Natural History on the meteor craters of Estonia, Dr. Fisher expresses surprise that not a single piece of meteoric iron has been found, but explains:

"The pieces were probably carried away by the peasants or by the early Vikings. As is well known, iron was prized by the Vikings; and by the Danes, who founded the Baltic province of Estonia. Neither people had iron in their home country. In support of this theory, it is known that the Eskimos pounded off fragments of the Cape York meteorites with tough rock fragments. With such pieces they fashioned rather serviceable knives."

Tree Seedlings Sent For Woodlot Planting

More than 26,000,000 tree seedlings were distributed last year through federal-state co-operating agencies, under the Clarke-McNary Forestry Law. This provides for distribution of tree seedlings to farmers for woodlots and shelter belts at cost.

Chemists Advocate Pasture Fertilizers

Experiments by chemists in the Bureau of Plant Industry indicate that farmers who would increase the grass yield of their pastures would do well to use fertilizers. The results of investigations by H. N. Vinall and H. L. Wilkins ran counter to a generally held opinion that the application of minerals to the soil will not increase the percentage of minerals in a purely grass herbage. Phosphorus is apparently the mineral most commonly needed.

Protection Extended For Wild Creatures

Growth of interest in conservation is reflected in the tremendous increase over the last 12 months of organizations concerned with the protection of wild life. The U. S. Biological Survey, announcing publication of its thirty-sixth annual directory of such organizations, has issued a 16-page list of societies and their officers, available through the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Welded Metals Rolled To Record Thinness

Strips of two alloys, copnic and chromel, were welded together and rolled to a thickness of six millionths of an inch recently in the laboratories of the General Electric Company. Even when magnified 250 times, the weld in the ultra-thin bimetallic foil could be distinguished only by the difference in color between two alloys. Gold has been beaten to four millionths of an inch, and aluminum has been similarly treated to a thinness of ten millionths of an inch, but this is believed to be the first time two such alloys have been welded together.

Ultra-Fast Films Reveal Faults In Making Products

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12 (AP)—New industrial motion pictures so fast that speeds of six miles a minute can be slowed to three miles an hour were shown today before the annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

The ultra-fast movies, taken at the rate of from 2000 to 3000 pictures a second, were demonstrated by Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen of Boston, Mass., as a tool for studying industrial processes and checking the cause of failure of products.

Intense Light

Using an intense light which is switched on and off 3000 times a second instead of the mechanical shutter used in most cameras, the new photography already has brought about a new design in electric fans and promises to replace the inefficient kitchen egg-beater with a wheel resembling a motorboat propeller.

Dr. Esselen also showed pictures of the breaking of a rubber band stretched between a man's fingers. When it broke, the ends snapped back to the fingers and bounced out again not once, but four times.

Use of the photographic method also is giving engineers new knowledge of the mechanics of breakage of bottles and other containers under pressure and of the behavior of mixtures of gases in liquids.

Similar Method

A similar method is used in the laboratories of the national advisory committee for aeronautics at Langley Field to study the mechanics of mixing and exploding oil in the cylinder of a compression-ignition engine in the effort to make such engines practical for aircraft.

Reuel C. Stratton of Hartford, Conn., told the chemical engineers in a discussion of accident prevention that despite the fact that the chemical industry regularly handles such dangerous materials as deadly gases and concentrated acids it ranks tenth among all industries in the frequency and severity of accidents.

Thus the making of explosives, dyes and acids is far more safe than the making of soap, salt and fertilizers since the management and the workmen respect the materials they handle, he pointed out. He added that only 13½ per cent of accidents in the chemical industry are caused by contact with chemicals.

Study of Living Cost Of Pay Rise Promised

(Continued from Page 1)

pense of management and stockholders.

The wage increases offered in the steel industry have been conditioned on acceptance of the cost of living formula. The C. I. O. has advised steel labor leaders to reject the formula, although accepting the increase.

Earlier in the campaign the C. I. O. undertook to try to capture the "company unions" already organized in the industry. The wage contract formula then became a potent inducement to these same groups, known officially as "employee representation systems," to return to their original close relations with the employers.

Two leaders of the company union revolt in the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation arrived here yesterday and were finally received by Secretary Perkins.

To Study Legality

After that conference she announced that she would make a study of whether the unions have a right to enter into such a contract as the employers are proposing.

"This is the first time in the history of employee representation plan that an agreement was proposed by the company for signature," she said in agreeing to investigate its legality.

She also agreed to the request of the two delegates that she examine whether the employee representation system now general in the steel industry is an adequate agency for collective bargaining within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act which requires that labor be free to organize and bargain collectively without interference by employers.

Brings Government In

This development definitely brings the Federal Government into the controversy, if only in tentative fashion and on the fringes. The legality of the industry's wage proposal is brought into question and presumably will be investigated by the National Labor Relations Board. The result is to make the Carnegie-Illinois case a test for company union and cost-of-living formula legality through the entire steel industry.

At the same time President Roosevelt firmly clears himself of any imputation of approval of the industry's position on the wage formula; in fact comes very close indeed to expressing disapproval of injecting the living cost factor into the steel wage picture.

The result is a strategic gain for Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. with further developments along the same line expected soon.

Power and Light Tieup Is Threatened in Toledo

TOLEDO, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Toledo Industrial Peace Board endeavored today to avert a strike of employees of the Ohio Fuel Gas Company and Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, scheduled to begin at midnight tonight.

Efforts by Edmund Ruffin, director of the peace board, and Louis L. Eppstein, member of the board, last night temporarily, at least, averted a walkout.

The gas employees' union charges that the gas companies violated a section of an accord of last August, which provided the company would reclassify and readjust wages, effective Sept. 1 and that increases would run from 5 to 20 per cent for all regular employees.

The union said this would have cleared up all existing disparities in wages but that up to the present time the company has given a flat 5 per cent increase, which added to rather than decreased the disparities.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

boldened by several victories, capture Getafe, strategic airport, five miles south of the city. There is a lull in the fighting, but the warning has gone through the city that a major attack is momentarily expected.

Neutrality—Hands-Off Spain at Stake

Europe generally reverberates to the 21-plane battle above Madrid. The French communists grow restive; and exhort Premier Léon Blum, leader of the Popular Front Government, to rush zero-hour assistance to the Popular Front Government of Spain. Moderates nudge Premier Blum's other elbow and tell him he had better pay no attention to the communist demands. Again the variegated foundation of the French Popular Front Government feels tremors.

The Non-Intervention Committee meets in London and strives desperately to hang onto the fact or fancy of neutrality. The task is complicated by a vehement verbal tilt between Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador, and Moiseyevitch Kagan, Russian delegate to the committee. The dispute went beyond the Spanish issue, with Dino Grandi stating that Italy accepts the Russian challenge to "Sovietize Europe" and the Russian delegate retorting that Italy stands unmasked as the arch violator of international treaties." So far the non-intervention room has seen every kind of verbal intervention among fascist and communist delegates but, perhaps, it has kept the controversy off the battlefield.

Wages—Regulated to Cost of Living

President Roosevelt makes his position clear on the type of wage increase planned by some steel companies. These wages would fluctuate as the cost of living fluctuated. This sort of adjustment is all right applied to minimum wages, but should not be used to curb the improvement of wages generally, the President said. He thus sides with some of the steel labor leaders. These leaders complain that the proffered wage rise permits a $1 increase if food prices go up a $1, but that it does not provide real income betterment that will permit workers to buy more food. They see this wage as a freezing of the workers' standard of living.

Politics—Straw Vote Whirl Accounted For

The political bells that banged so brazenly two weeks ago tinkle ever so thinly today.

The Literary Digest contributes a very humble and a somewhat elfish tug on the bell ropes. It bravely confronts its Landon victory prediction in the light of the Roosevelt landslide; it presents no alibis; it promises to do better next time. Then suddenly skedaddling off among the ferns of whimsy, as if bent on luring us from serious contemplation, the magazine asks: "Do Republicans live nearer mailboxes?"

Governor Landon and the G. O. P. national chairman, John D. M. Hamilton, confer in Topeka, Kan., on means of repairing the Republican fences. The immediate task is to assure the country an intelligent and militant minority. Of course, the Republican four-year plan is to convert the minority into a majority on next election eve.

Maryland Celanese Strike Affects 9000 Employees

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 13 (AP)—The giant plant of the Celanese Corporation of America—western Maryland's largest single employer—stood virtually idle today, closed only a few minutes after the United Textile Workers union called a strike there.

The plant employs approximately 9000 persons and has an annual pay roll of approximately $8,000,000.

Last night, the union called a strike, effective at the 11 p. m. changing of shifts. At the meeting, the union committee rejected the company's offer of pay increases amounting to $900,000, which, the company said, would be approximately an 11 per cent general increase. The union had asked for a flat 15 per cent boost in wages and contended the company's counter offer came to only half that amount.

Steel Group Urges Purge

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13 (AP)—Representatives of one Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation mill in the Pittsburgh district joint council demanded last night the expulsion from the company-sponsored group of any delegate who created "an influence detrimental" to the council.

Robbers Called Kidnapers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced today that two midwestern bank robbers had been identified as the kidnapers of a New Jersey state trooper last Wednesday. He said the trooper had identified from photographs the two as the men who overpowered him near Somerville, N. J., and transported him into Pennsylvania.

Pigeons Win In Hungarian Will Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GYÖR, Hun.—The pigeons of Györ have won their case in court. For many years a rich landowner, Alexander Limbok, fed the pigeons three times daily in the main square. On his passing he left a will that the city should provide food and shelter for his winged proteges with half a million pengoes (about $100,000), he set aside for that purpose.

However, a nephew who lives in Germany contested the will, claiming the part which the pigeons inherited. He lost the case and must pay the costs.

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ARTHUR: Been thinking about it all this week. That cold spell caught me napping.

BOB: Thinking about it won't keep the cold out. I'm jolly glad I went to The Fifty Shilling Tailors early this year.

ARTHUR—Wish I had, too—but I can't make up my mind on what I want exactly. Have they got anything special this year?

BOB: They've a big enough selection to suit you or anybody else, my lad. Look at this one I'm wearing. Isn't that pretty good for 50/-.

ARTHUR: Mm—yes! It's smart—but not quite what I had in mind. I want something that is more free and easy, if you understand me. Something that looks equally at home whether you're wearing a lounge suit or a sporty tweed.

BOB: Then you should see their new Overcoat with the tie belt. It's a brand new style. I'd have bought one myself, only we have to be rather formal in our job.

ARTHUR: Sounds interesting. I suppose the quality of the cloth is up to the standard of their other things.

BOB: Absolutely—you know as well as I do that you can always rely on them for the best quality cloth.

ARTHUR: I'll drop in and see them on my way home to-night. If they fit me up with an overcoat that's as good as this suit I bought from them, I'll be more than satisfied.

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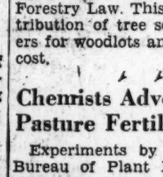
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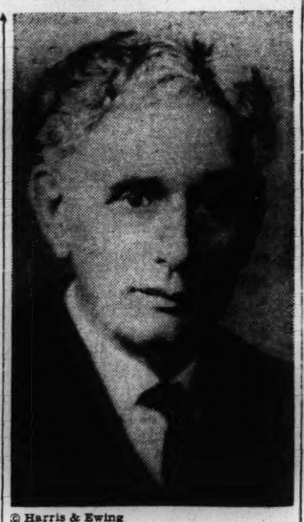
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Brandeis Career Symbolizes Crusade for Liberal Cause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Unwavering in his conviction that the law can contribute constructively to the solution of America's economic and social problems, and is not intended to be a mere curb on progress, Associate Justice Louis Brandeis spent today—an important milestone in his career—just as he spends his other days, in diligent service upon the Supreme Bench.

The New York unemployment insurance law is being tested for constitutionality before the Supreme Court, and in this issue Mr. Justice Brandeis has an abiding interest. His place today was on the bench, asking important questions, following every point in the argument, and it was only in "unofficial" moments that the justice paid notice to the countless tributes being devoted to him on his eightieth birthday.



© Harris & Ewing

Louis D. Brandeis
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

Career as Crusader

Just over 20 years have passed since Mr. Justice Brandeis took his place on the bench, appointed by President Wilson after a full career as a crusader for many liberal causes and as a frequent puzzle to the Boston folk in whose midst he made his work. For Mr. Brandeis, a brilliant advocate, had built up a respectable personal fortune, and it was hard for some to understand how such a man could devote his life to fighting certain abuses by corporations in the public interest, and without fees.

There came, too, much opposition to his appointment by President Wilson. But the Senate supported President Wilson, and Mr. Brandeis speedily became a pillar and power of the supreme judiciary.

With Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. Justice Brandeis for some years stood in an unswerving minority. The opinions indited by this pair are among the classics of American legal history and are cited often in Great Britain. Lately, the two appointees of Republican Presidents—Harlan Fiske Stone and Benjamin Cardozo—have been found siding with Mr. Justice Brandeis, some times being joined by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes.

Believes in Democracy

But Mr. Justice Brandeis never has been an extremist. Believing profoundly in democracy, adhering to older tenents of liberalism rather than new theories of governmental intervention or planned economy, he nevertheless supports many New Deal laws. A friend of labor, Mr. Justice Brandeis has written, "We gain nothing by exchanging the tyranny of capital for the tyranny of labor." He has insisted that "arbitrary demands must be met by determined refusals."

Yet Mr. Justice Brandeis has said that "the greatest factors making for communism, socialism or anarchy among a free people are the excesses of capital." And he has warned capital that "it is certain among a free people that every excess of capital must in time be repaid by the excessive demands of those who have not the capital."

Though a constant crusader for liberal progress, Mr. Justice Brandeis found himself with the majority of the Supreme Court in outlawing the NRA.

Studied at Harvard

Born in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13, 1856, Mr. Brandeis grew up in the period of post-Civil War reconstruction. His parents, Adolph Brandeis and Fredericka Dembitz, had fled Bohemia to escape religious and civil persecution. Educated partly in Dresden, partly at Harvard University, he took his law degree there and surveyed the nation in 1877 for a city in which to make his career. He selcted St. Louis, Mo., but soon with a classmate, Sam Warren, he sought Boston.

Business interests—then in a period of expansion and prosperity in New England—found the firm of Warren & Brandeis reliable and worthy and the young lawyers prospered. Mr. Brandeis married Miss Alice Goldmark of New York.

His appointment to the Supreme Courtin 1916 produced an intensive examination into his career by the Senate Judiciar yCommittee, a condemnatio by six former Presidents of the American Bar Association, an endorsement by outstanding liberals. From his confirmaton, by vote of 47 to 22, Mr. Justice Brandeis went on to build a larger place in the nation's history. The story is not yet completed.

Brandeis Gives Papers To University of Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13 (AP)—Miss Evelyn J. Schneider, librarian of the University of Louisville, announced Wednesday that Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, had presented seven packets of his personal papers to the school with the understanding that they should not be opened until after his passing.

Sculptor Crunelle Named To Carry On for Taft

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Leonard Crunelle, winner of a $50,000 prize for sculpture awarded by the Commission of Fine Arts in Washington, D. C., was selected yesterday to carry on the last major work of the late Lorado Taft.

The Patriotic Foundation of Chicago announced that Mr. Crunelle, a Chicagoan and associate of Mr. Taft, had been chosen to complete the noted sculptor's group depicting George Washington standing with Robert Morris and Haymn Salomon, two patriots who helped to finance the Revolutionary War. Mr. Taft had completed a working model of the group before he passed on last month.

Seamen Strikers Reach Agreement With Freight Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The improved relations between marine labor and employing groups on the Atlantic Coast were reported by harbor men here today following an announcement of an individual and tentative settlement between the insurgent strike strategy committee of the International Seamen's Union and an intercoastal steamship company.

Shippers nevertheless continued concerned over the interruption to commerce in New York harbor since the strike was called here two weeks ago, but decided to defer for two weeks an appeal to President Roosevelt to settle the strike, thus permitting the Federal Maritime Commission additional time in which to act.

Wage Rise Reported

The individual agreement was with the American Range Lines, Inc., operating a fleet of freight vessels between Philadelphia and Gulf ports, and was described at strike headquarters as improving wage and working standards to a parity with those on the Pacific Coast, including the eight-hour day, union control of hiring halls and cash pay for overtime.

Since regular officers of the International Seamen's Union, who consistently have opposed the strike of their insurgent members, did not participate in drafting the agreement, the settlement was regarded as tentative and subject to further discussion.

Ivan Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the Seamen's International Union, refused to take part in the negotiations of the "outlaw" strike committee, and said the union's efforts to break the strike through intensive recruiting of seamen to replace crews joining the walkout resulted in virtually all steamships leaving here on schedule yesterday.

Nine Vessels Sail

Nine vessels steamed with approximately 700 union men in their crews, he added.

The firmness of the union's regular leadership in seeking to complete its contract with the ship owners led the insurgent strike committee to seek nullification of agreements by the union on the grounds they did not represent the desires of members.

"Representing the majority of the International Seamen's Union on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, we have become the only negotiating agency the East Coast men will permit," Joseph Curran, strike leader, said. "We are willing to open our registration books to prove we represent the majority of the I. S. U. membership."

Shipping Tsar Proposed

Installation of a tsar over the shipping industry was proposed by Robert A. Cook, traffic manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, during a discussion of the transportation situation, in which members of the Shippers' Conference of Greater New York joined yesterday. Mr. Cook said that injustices resulting in continued shipping strikes should be uncovered and eliminated.

Cancellation of the scheduled departure of the steamship Pennsylvania of the Panama Pacific Line, was announced today, making the fifth major passenger liner of the International Mercantile Marine Company to be laid up here as a result of the strike. The Pennsylvania, destined for California, had booked 560 passengers for the voyage.

Pacific Coast Seamen Charge Spying by Lines; New Conference Sought

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, planned a new attack today on the crucial hiring Hall issue in attempts to arrange a peace conference between employers and striking maritime unions.

The fifteenth day of the strike, affecting 37,000 union workers, found idle ships clogging coast ports and sympathy strikes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Before the Federal Maritime Commission were union charges that employers hired "spies" and tapped telephone lines in efforts to "discredit the union movement and the union right of collective bargaining."

Mr. McGrady said he would present to shipowners a guarded proposal for control of waterfront hiring halls, which both unions and employers seek to operate individually.

Under terms of the 1934 maritime strike peace, joint control was established, but shipowners charged the unions appropriated full control.

Mr. McGrady said if the employers indicated approval of his plan, he would attempt to get them together with union representatives in a peace conference, long delayed by various difficulties and unnamed "obstacles."

He indicated the trend of events might determine whether he would return to Washington, D. C., this week end. He has been here since the strike started at midnight, Oct. 29.

The maritime commission withdrew from the strike picture after hearing yesterday in which H. P. Melnikow, counsel for six of the seven striking unions, charged employers with seeking to discredit unions through a spy system involving private detectives and tapped telephone lines. He charged unwanted union men were blacklisted and working agreements violated by shippers.

Lumber Rushed by Plane To Saskatchewan Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDFIELDS, Sask.—Faced by the threat of a bitter northern winter, mining companies in northern Saskatchewan are flying 50,000 feet of lumber from Goldfields to new minutes 30 miles away.

The mining company's men want to establish permanent winter headquarters before winter sets in, so they chose the faster but more expensive plan of flying the lumber.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November, 1936, as a day of national thanksgiving.

The observance of a day of general thanksgiving by all the people is a practice peculiarly our own, hallowed by usage in the days before we were a nation and sanctioned through succeeding years.

Having safely passed through troubled waters, it is our right to express our gratitude that Divine Providence has vouchsafed us wisdom and courage to overcome adversity. Our free institutions have been maintained with no abatement of our faith in them.

In our relations with other peoples we stand not aloof but make resolute effort to promote international friendship and, by the avoidance of discord, to further world peace, prosperity and happiness.

Coupled with our grateful acknowledgment of the blessings it has been our privilege to enjoy, we have a deepening sense of our solemn responsibility to assure for ourselves and our descendants a future more abundant in faith and in security.

Let us, therefore, on the day appointed, each in his own way, but together as a whole people, make due expression of our thanksgiving and humbly endeavor to follow in the footsteps of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Opinion Split on Rail Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Government steps in and does the forcing. That would probably mean government ownership.

"Now that phase can, so far as the railroads are concerned, be discussed without heat or fury. Yet, of course, such a step would not be my solution.

What of Other Agencies

"Government ownership might result logically in eliminating competition among the railways. But still, with competitive highways, waterways, and airlines, with alarmingly increasing labor costs, where could the Government come out?

"And if the Government owns the railroads of the country, will it be able to avoid going a step further? Can it avoid taking over the whole transportation machinery, trucks, buses and water carriers; or will it, by subsidies to competitors, destroy its own investment in the railroads?"

In dealing with this aspect of the relation of Government to transportation, Mr. Eastman, who followed Mr. Lamont on the program, urged that water and air carriers be brought under Government regulation, as have the railroads and interstate bus lines. All such transportation agencies, he proposed, should be regulated by a single commission.

Which Would Be Better

Mr. Eastman asked that public ownership and operation of the railroads be regarded as a practical question, and that the issue between public and private ownership be considered on the basis of which system would produce the best results.

"After many years' experience in the government service and opportunity to observe some large branches of private enterprise rather closely, I do not doubt," he said, "the practicability of running the railroads as a government enterprise under men of excellent character and capacity and without political corruption.

"There would be danger of ill-advised legislation affecting the enterprise, but no more so than now. The divided responsibility and cumbersome character of the system of private ownership and management combined with public regulation, have inclined me toward direct public ownership and operation, with responsibility concentrated in the Government."

Impairment of the ability of the railroads to render efficient, low-cost service as a result of socialistic legislation will revive the agitation for public ownership, Mr. Jordan declared during his discussion of the transportation problem.

"After its culmination the result will, of course, be higher transportation costs and ultimately poorer service," he said. "This will mean not only higher living costs for workers generally, but will materially affect the position of private enterprise in other industries, since government ownership of the railroads will be an entering wedge for state capitalism in other fields."

GOP Contributions Listed

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP)—A report to the Secretary of State disclosed yesterday that three members of the du Pont family and John D. Rockefeller Jr. contributed a total of $20,000 to the State Republican organization's $259,655 campaign war chest. The Secretary of State listed $5000 contributions from Lammot, Pierre and Irénée du Pont, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and E. T. Weir of Pittsburgh.

Safety Week Code Pushed by Patrol

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With Nov. 21-30 set aside as "California Accident Prevenion Week," state highway officials are considering a campaign to make every responsible automobile driver a "highway vigilante."

Safer driving in this State—as in others—is the goal behind the program of Gov. Frank F. Merriam, Chief E. Raymond Cato of the California highway patrol, and Director Ray Ingels of the State Motor Vehicle Department.

Noting that California has made an unenviable record to date this year both in comparison with New York and Illinois—two other states with large motor registrations—and with last year's figures, all agencies having to do with motoring here are bending their efforts to remedy the situation.

Patrolled Crossings

One bright spot in the State's history of accident prevention, however, was recntly recorded in San Francisco, when 3000 boys paraded to the Civic Center to receive awards celebrating the end of the thirteenth year in which no child has been killed at a patrolled crossing.

To combat the mounting fatalities, reported to be 2088 in the first three quarters of the year as compared with 1923 in the same period last year, Motor Vehicle Director Ingels has instituted a campaign against drunken driving.

He reports that state and local judiciary officials are making "determined efforts to stamp out this crime." Arrests for drunken driving in California, he reports, have doubled in the last two years; and in the first eight months of this year, there has been an increase of 33 per cent over arrests for the same reason in 1935.

"Convictions to the end of August total 6189," he said recently, "and only 155 cases were dismissed.

He has recommended the recruiting of all highway motorists as "vigilantes," to prevent killing and maiming on the highways of this State.

$328,520 in Fines

Fines and forfeitures collected from drunken drivers in California for the first six months of this year are reported to be $328,520, and Director Ingels says he expects this to be considerably increased by the end of the year.

Joining in the safety drive, Highway Patrol Chief E. Raymond Cato, advises all motorists to check over their car equipment, to make certain their automobiles are capable of replying to extreme demands made on them.

Chief Cato makes recommendations to motorists as follows:

Repair

Check all tires and replace those badly worn.

Keep windshield wipers in excellent condition.

Keep windshields clean.

Have headlights properly adjusted.

Make sure stop lights are always working.

Have brakes readjusted and relined.

Be particularly careful at intersections.

Ascertain means of keeping car in control, and avoid skidding.

Avoid driving on slippery car tracks.

Be sure to keep window open, so that driver can give proper hand signals.

Following that lead, the Automobile Club of Southern California has instituted a campaign for "arm signals—not finger signals."

The California Vehicle Code requires a clearly visible hand and arm signal for at least 50 feet before a stop or turn is made.

Saskatchewan Teachers Seek Minimum Wage Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A change in the basis of taxation in Saskatchewan to enable the setting of a minimum salary of $750 a year for teachers in Saskatchewan was promised consideration by the provincial government.

A committee from the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation asked the Government recently for the establishment of a minimum salary, payment of Government grants directly to the teacher, and relief for school districts and for school teachers in case their salaries are below the relief scale.

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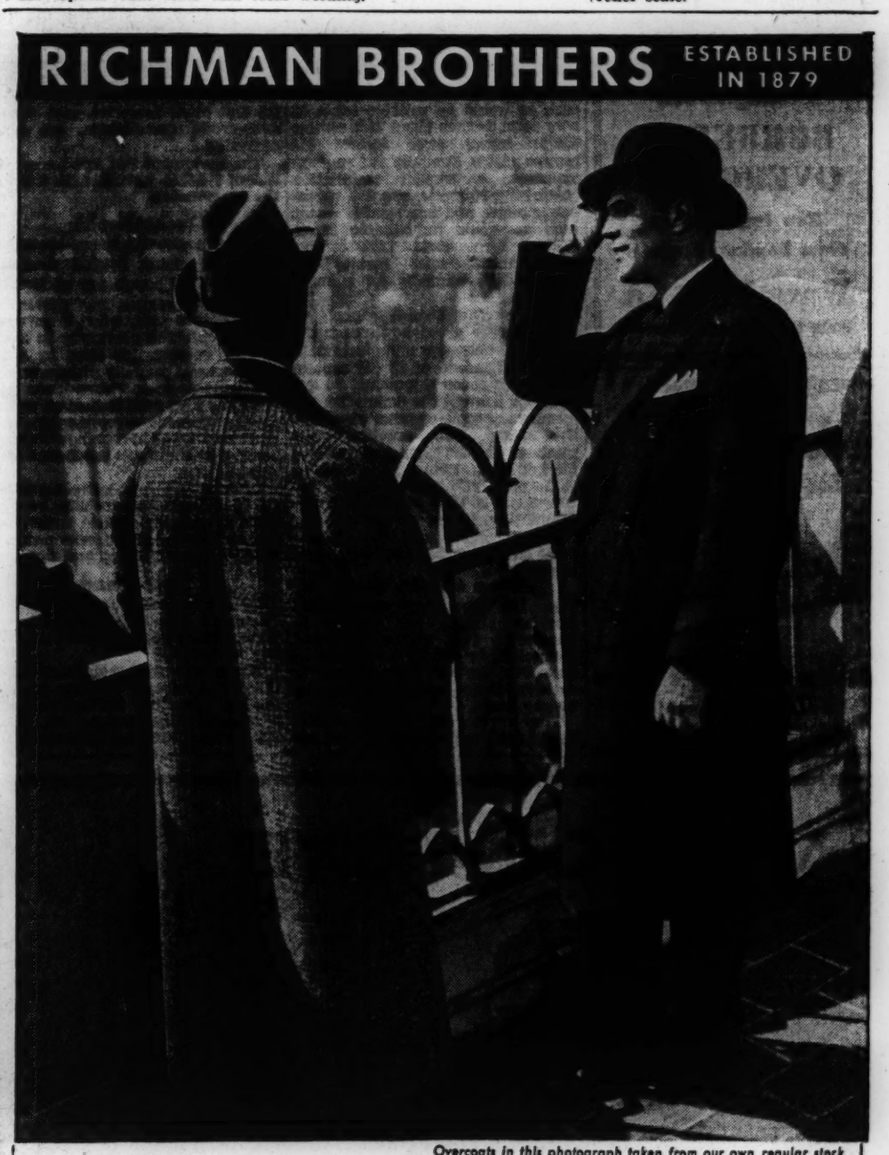
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Co-operative Inquiry in Europe by U.S. Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

Finland and Norway, the undertaking having thus international connections.

Co-operative distributive societies started in Sweden nearly a century ago, but made little headway until after the year 1900. Since then advance has been rapid.

Mills and Factories

The Federation Union owns flour mills in Stockholm and Gothenburg, a margarine factory in Norrköping, a rubber factory at Gislavea, a boot and shoe factory at Norrköping and Örebro, a rubber factory at Gislaved, also electrical works and a superphosphate factory in Stockholm. It also conducts a savings bank, carries on insurance operations, and publishes educational and other books.

The original object of the rubber factory was to reduce the cost of rubber overshoes, at one time almost universally worn in Sweden. The factory went on to produce rubber goods of all kinds, including automobile tires. The electric factory was founded originally to reduce local prices for lamps. This it has done effectually, and other branches of business have been added.

Co-operation in Sweden includes great numbers of slaughterhouses, pig-breeding establishments and bacon factories, in which the shares are held by farmers. There are also some 700 co-operative dairies, which do a large export trade in butter. A thousand co-operative purchasing societies supply the Swedish farmers with seed, artificial manure and other requisites.

The effect has been to lower the prices of commodities not only to the co-operative groups of members, but also to the general public, cartels being competed with successfully. The union also owns big departmental stores in Stockholm. Its margarine factories produce one third of Sweden's total output of this commodity.

Recently a factory for the manufacture of silk and wool has been started, the federation setting aside a percentage of the profit for a research fund to help the development of this industry which is new to Sweden.

The silk factory is regarded as especially important since it means manufacturing in Sweden raw materials of Swedisn orgin which have hitherto been exported on an enormous scale.

Denmark

The Danish side of the work of the committee has been chiefly concerned with agriculture. Danish farms from the largest to the smallest are organized on a co-operative basis. Of 1700 dairies in Denmark, 1400 are now worked on this system.

An example of improvements claimed to have resulted is seen in the fact that whereas 40 years ago 30 quarts of milk were used in producing two pounds of butter, now 22 quarts suffice. The yield of milk per cow is also claimed to have been trebled.

The development of electrical undertakings on a co-operative basis has also helped the Danish farmer's wife. Electric cooking ranges, washers and boilers are thus to be found in many farmhouses.

Electrical Installations

The cost of these installations is extraordinarily low. One for example including 40 lights, one 10 horsepower motor and two smaller motors such as would be suitable for a 68 acre farm, is thus about 2300 crowns ($575) initial price besides 414 crowns ($100) annually for running expenses. A smaller installation comprising 20 lights, one five horsepower motor and one smaller motor such as would be suitable for a 23-acre farm costs 1400 crowns ($350) initial price besides 151 crowns ($36) annually for running expenses.

Most of the Danish exports of dairy produce are done through the central co-operative organization, to the extent indeed of 83 per cent in the case of bacon shipments. No less than one third of the population are members of some or other co-operative society, while practically the whole of the farming and produce marketing of Denmark is claimed to be on a co-operative basis. The movement is thus one of the predominating forces in the country and collaborates with the government on all questions of import and export trade.

Division of Dairy Profits

In 1881 the first co-operative dairying factory was started in Denmark. The members bound themselves to deliver their milk to their own factory. They agreed to be individually responsible for the factory debts.

They divided the profits on the basis of the milk delivered. The co-operative dairies (creameries) standardized their output. They won the British market. Prices improved. Within 10 years (1881-1890) more than 790 co-operative creameries were in operation. Their capital was obtained from the banks and repaid in installments, the farmers each paying a stated amount per cow.

Norway

Started in 1906, Norway's National Co-operative association is continually growing.

Its headquarters at Oslo have become too small for it and on an adjoining site a new and larger building is being erected. At Drammen, Skien, Stavanger, Bergen, Alesund, Trondheim and Bodö there are new factories for shoes, soap, tobacco and electrical apparatus, also for roasting coffee and preparing margarine, chocolate and other products.

The output of these factories covers approximately 44 per cent of the needs of the 138,000 members of the association.

This membership increased by 13,000 in 1936. Affiliated with the association are 550 societies located in different parts of the country. Twenty seven of these societies started this year.

The total turnover in 1935 was 19,000,000 crowns ($4,750,000), being an increase of approximately 15 per cent compared with 1934.

Finland

In Finland, also, co-operative trade plays a very important part in national economy, 25 per cent of the distributive business of the country being claimed to be conducted under this system.

The first consumers' co-operative store in Finland was established in 1889, and large numbers of creameries and other factories, also stores and credit associations, are now operating.

The movement has two branches, the one being chiefly agricultural, the other urban.

Czechoslovakia

In Czechoslovakia the co-operative movement claims 641,000 members out of a total population of 14,723,000. The movement has developed rapidly since 1934, when a government prohibition previously in force against co-operative sales to non-members was partially withdrawn.

A national co-operative committee has since then been formed on which the Government is represented. The movement includes a corn marketing board which controls production and sale of grain.

Co-operative productive activities in Czechoslovakia include baking, sausage making, fruit preserving, coffee roasting, confectionery making, dairying, wine making and drapery.

Switzerland

In Switzerland the co-operative movement claims a membership of about 400,000 out of a total population of 4,000,000.

The latest available statistics show 11,862 co-operative societies in operation, including 226 agricultural consumers' organizations, 161 bakeries, shoe stores and other distributive organizations, also 140 restaurants, 426 water-supply societies, and 323 electricity and gas concerns.

France

In France the co-operative movement has been growing both in agricultural and urban communities.

The latest available statistics show that it has a total membership of more than 1,000,000. It is active alike in the wholesale and retail trades and in manufacture.

Hungary

In Hungary the co-operative movement has 574,000 members out of a total population of 8,700,000.

It was regrouped in 1935 on the initiative of the Government. It is now divided into two sections, one for the rural population and the other for the urban.

Belgium

In Belgium the total membership of societies affiliated with the central co-operative union is 310,000 out of a total population of 8,213,000.

The movement is now unified in a central organization known as the Société Générale Coopérative (General Co-operative Society).

Britain

In Britain the co-operative movement claims a membership of more than 7,000,000, and has intimately affected for the better the living conditions of the manual workers of the nation as a whole.

From small beginnings in 1844 when 28 weavers in Rochdale, Lancashire, started the first retail society on a few pounds capital, themselves serving behind the counter, it has grown almost continuously.

Its retail establishments are now to be found in almost every town of any size throughout the country. Its periodical distributions of commissions on retail purchases form an important element in the ordinary family budget. It runs wholesale stores, factories and banking institutions, and takes a not unimportant share in the export and import trade of the country. It has a number of representations in Parliament, a group of 12 M. P.'s looking after its interests in the House of Commons.

The latest available statistics show that the 1165 societies affiliated with its central organization have a share capital amounting to the colossal sum of £145,455,479 with annual turnover of £332,399,928.

Scotland Yard On Lookout For 70 Policewomen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Seventy women are "wanted" by the police in London. Not wanted because they are criminals. On the contrary, because they possess qualities to prevent the perpetration of crime by other people.

In short, Scotland Yard requires the services of 70 extra policewomen. It is quite a leisurely hunt and may last for a matter of two years.

The women of the Metropolitan Police Force receive exactly the same training as the men, but their duties are not identical. The women, like the men, have the power of arrest, being sworn in as constables, but they are not expected to undertake any work which, physically, might prove too heavy for them.

They patrol the streets and open spaces, dressed in the orthodox blue uniform which is a sign that any woman or child—or any man, for that matter—may consult with them in case of difficulty. They deal with offenses against solicitation laws, with drunkenness, with breaches of the peace, with begging, with accidents and the like, requiring no small amount of tact and sympathy and, at times, no small amount of courage. If suitable, they may rise to plain clothes work in connection with the Criminal Investigation Department.

Speaking of the qualities required of policewomen, an experienced officer said recently that alertness and discipline, quickness of observation, kindliness, tolerance, humor, firmness, unassailable integrity, unfailing discretion form the main requirements.

Texas Turkey Men Strike Against 12-Cent Price

GONZALES, Texas, Nov. 13 (AP)—A growers' strike becalmed this vast turkey market last night on the eve of the annual, holiday-buying rush. A quarter of a million turkeys—potential Thanksgiving dinners—strutted the Gonzales ranges while growers stubbornly refused a top price of 12 cents and demanded an investigation of a "uniform market" and alleged "price fixing." The average price for No. 1 birds last year was 25.13 cents.

Six Thousand Turkeys Parade

CUERO, Texas, Nov. 13 (AP)—Six thousand turkeys—rented at 30 cents each when farmers refused to sell at the current price of 11 cents per pound—strutted through downtown streets Nov. 11 in Cuero's celebrated turkey trot. Twenty-five thousand spectators watched the 12,000 "drumsticks" hop along at the head of a two-mile-long parade.

How Often Walked the Master Among These Hills



H. J. Shepstone — Modern Nazareth, Changed, but Still in Many Ways the Same

Nazareth Still a Center of Hope

Far From Sleepy or Lost in Dust of Past, the Boyhood Town of Jesus Throbs With New Social Movements—Arab Carpenter in Workshop Tells Epic of His People, and Flames With Dream of Restored Freedom

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Thirty-eighth of 51 Articles

NAZARETH, Palestine—Nazareth is on a trunk road and contains a square, which automobiles enter and leave all day long. Sometimes you find a dozen cars and buses there, at other times none.

I wanted to visit the little village of Cana, some six miles away, so went to the square to look for transportation and was fortunate to find a big bus that had just come in and was expected to leave at once for Damascus.

I got in with haste and gratitude, the only foreigner among 31 Arabs, and took the one remaining seat beside an intelligent, sharp-faced little man with flowing Arab headgear and two giant oranges.

We soon started, maneuvered around a couple of heavily laden donkeys, passed a number of very graceful girls with beautiful large water jugs balanced on their heads, and lumbered up toward the top of the encircling ridge.

Cairo to Baghdad

My seat-mate had by that time deftly disposed of one of his golden treasures. He began to talk to me in English. He lived in Iraq, had been making a pleasure trip through Arab lands, and was now returning. He had come the day before from Cairo, Egypt, was expecting to reach Damascus, Syria, in a few hours, and on the morrow would cross the desert in a motor-bus to Baghdad.

Once more the magic of the road filled me with wonder. I was going from Nazareth to Cana, and my companion from Egypt to Babylon, but the same road carried us both.

That little dusty square in Nazareth has always been a station on the great highway between the East and West. In ancient days what caravans those villagers must have seen! What merchandise, what clothes, what armor!

How often boys rushed from the market place to their humble homes to tell fathers about black men and others that were brown; about men with dresses and others with scant leather clothing; men with braids and others with cropped hair; about helmets, spears, shields, bags of sweet-smelling spices; slaves, war captives, strange animals, ivory-decked chariots.

One could stand on a Nazareth hill and watch the world go by; in a Nazareth home on a holiday he'd hear news of all empires.

We reached Cana all too soon, and I wandered in the streets where once men talked of the wonder of Jesus' first marvel, or miracle, when he turned the water into wine at the wedding feast.

Two hours later I returned from Cana in another bus, in which my seat-mate was a rather sad, quiet youth coming from Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee. He knew English better than my Iraqi, for he had studied two years in the American school in Beirut, where he had won a track record.

He was very eager to talk to an American. He had always dreamed of going to America, but family finances had collapsed. An uncle in Chicago had lost his job, and his uncle in Nazareth could barely make ends meet. So the young man was adrift.

"And there's no hope here," he said, "no jobs in Palestine!"

"Why?"

Arab-Jew Tension

"I don't know. The Jews, I guess. They're taking the best of everything. That's what my uncle says."

My young companion didn't quite believe that. He was no fanatic. There was no crusading fire in his heart; he was only sad. He wanted an education and a job. Just as my son does.

His uncle, however, was of very different material, as I soon discovered. When we got off the bus at the Nazareth square my new friend, whose name is Jo, took me to see him. The uncle, an Arab Christian, is a carpenter, and owns one of the little shops that open onto "Carpenters' Row," a short narrow street in the lower part of the town.

When I saw him, he was bareheaded, had on a heavy coarse dress and was clattering about in sloppy old shoes. His black mustache was graying and he was unshaven. He was sawing, planing, and glueing boards, in order to make a chest. A pile of rough lumber stood in one corner of his shop. The earthen floor was covered with shavings.

When I entered with Jo, the uncle was not at all happy to see me. He continued with his work, almost without looking up. Jo told him something, and I think he explained that I was American. In any case the carpenter became a little less gruff, brushed the shavings off an old bench, and offered it me. He sat on a low chopping block, with his knees spread wide and his big hard hands clasped between them.

Our interpreter sat on a dilapidated three-legged stool that had been brought in for repair and told his uncle that I wanted to learn about the Arabs in Palestine. At first the carpenter was short and curt in his manner, but slowly he became inspired by his subject, on which he had long pondered day and night, and began to talk to me as a crusader.

He showed so much vehemence and fire that even though he was a Christian, I almost imagined I was talking with Saladin himself. He said the Arabs must be free, all the Arabs must be free, and especially the Arabs of Palestine.

"We will throw off the English yoke," he said, and with that he unclasped his coarse bent hands and clenched them.

Then he drew me a picture of the whole Arab world, such as I had never imagined before. He made it seem dynamic, huge, brilliant, flaming with a passion for heroic deeds. I saw Arabian knights on every side as I listened to the epic story of days past and of days to come. The Arabs seemed to be the noblest, most aggrieved, and most revolutionary people among the children of men, and that little carpenter shop became the center of the Arab world.

It was like a gripping movie which makes you forget where you are and even who you are.

Damascus to Chicago

The carpenter told me of men who had come from Egypt, Arabia, Damascus, Aleppo, Beirut, Jerusalem, Mosul, Baghdad. He called all the Arab centers by name and not one was missing. He was in touch wit' them all.

And even more. The very day before he had seen a young Arab student from Germany, and not long previously an Arab merchant who had come from London through Italy. He had a cousin in Istanbul and a brother in Chicago. The whole world was here; the whole world fitted into his dreams of a free Palestine and a united, prosperous, self-governing Arabian nation.

He was, of course, a revolutionist. Like so many other rebels in history, I am sure he had stood up with equally indignant comrades in some dark room and sworn to attain "liberty or death." I have no doubt but that by word or deed he helped the Arabs in the campaign of terror that was launched a few weeks later against the Jews.

And all that in a little street in the little town of Nazareth in a beautiful valley of lower Galilee.

I thought I should find it a remote, obscure and sleepy little place. I found it a center of world hopes and world news. It always was.

Puppets Strut at London Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The puppets have been to town, "some in rags, some in tags, and some in velvet gowns." They came to London to the eleventh exhibition of the British Puppet and Model Theater Guild—a display far exceeding former ones in the variety and interest of the exhibits, and in the range of performances that it included.

Here was all the paraphernalia of puppetry: tiny marionettes, dangling from a bewildering multiplicity of strings, masks, costumes, scene designs, and, most fascinating of all, complete model theaters.

Repertoire of Wide Variety

Working models, of course, that could stage you anything from "Tom Tag, the Thames Waterman," to "Ali Baba," and take you in a trice from "Wapping Old Stairs" to "Moonlight in Baghdad"—with 20 scenes to follow, and demons popping up through "traps" as thick and fast as they do a Drury Lane.

After the famous Clowes at the end of the last century, the practice of the marionette art almost ceased; but here, with a profusion of exhibits constructed entirely by members of the guild, was the evidence of a great revival. Not only did these modern specimens embody fine craftsmanship, but they attained in some cases artistic excellence.

Artistic Enthusiasm

The stage design, for example, of Mr. Vincent Pearmain for "Twelfth Night," and that of Mr. Cyril Curtis for a ballet, "Étude Romantique," were unforgetably beautiful; and the paper puppets of Miss Margeret Hoyland that disdained verisimilitude had a significance that was at once original and impressive.

But, indeed, on every hand one found invention, imagination, and the enthusiasm of new endeavor.

So it has always been; for though, in the 200-odd years of their history, the puppets have often waned in public esteem, they have always returned to favor.

Of Historical Importance

At times, in different countries, they have been of great importance—when the stage has been proscribed, and all men awed into silence, Punch and his like have sometimes dared to squeak and gibber a protest. Now they are again voicing propaganda in the service of the National Savings Committee; their educational value is admitted by the schools; and this exhibition has shown that the public has begun to recognize their art.

Mr. H. W. Whanslaw, who has a marionette theater at Chiswick, related how the revival was started 10 years ago by an exhibition got together by himself and Mr. Gerald Morice. As a result of this the guild was founded; and it has reached a membership of 500.

Duce to Abolish Courts in Favor Of State Boards

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP)—Abolition of all civil and criminal law courts in Italy has been decided upon by Premier Mussolini, official sources disclosed today.

The judicial units would be replaced by special boards or committees from various divisions of the Corporative State, these sources declared.

The work of substituting the boards for existing courts is being planned by a committee consisting of officials of the Ministry of Justice and emient lawyers.

Will Report Soon

Legal circles described the project as "one of the most important changes in twentieth century jurisprudence." The committee is expected to report soon to the Ministry of Justice.

Abolition is also planned for the special tribunal for defense of the State. This court was established 10 years ago after an 18-year-old youth attempted to assassinate the Italian Premier at Bologna.

Conditions were said to have become so settled in Italy and the people so united around the Premier, lawyers have decided there is no necessity for continuing the tribunal another five years.

Guilds Would Decide

Substitution of corporative state committees for courts of law would prove one of the most interesting experiments of modern times, attorneys commented.

Cases involving monetary considerations connected with certain products—such as wheat, automobiles, transportation and the like—would be settled by committees of guilds embracing those products.

Labor matters will be settled by labor committees.

The Ministry of the Interior would appoint committees to deal with criminal charges.

Salaries Instead of Fees

Attorneys said that under the new system lawyers would become Government functionaries the same as judges and other employees.

The State would pay them regular salaries rather than fees.

Attorneys' functions would center around attempts to ascertain the truth in a case and present facts to the jury clearly without passionate appeals for clients' interests.

The interests of the State would transcend the interests of the individual.

The number of lawyers would probably be limited after a certain period of experimentation.

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That Washington Summer

ACCORDING to William James, it is in summer that we learn to skate. And one glance at any group of ice-pond enthusiasts will demonstrate how true this is.

What we learn in winter I have forgotten, unless it be how pleasant summer was, how negligible the mosquitoes, and how mistaken we were about the heat.

But the world's easy condonement of seasons gone does not obtain in our capital. Winter, on Pennsylvania Avenue and Dupont Circle alike, is seized upon as the time to lay plans for escaping the succeeding summer. Nothing is forgiven.

* * *

AS A NEWCOMER I was taken in hand early. In restaurants, at tea-parties, on street corners while waiting for the lights to change, I was warned to rush away before the asphalt began to bubble in the streets. I was told of grim airless nights, when a haggard population huddled under an electric fan, gasping like goldfish in an over-crowded bowl. Fourteenth Street, I gathered, was a sort of Equator running the wrong way. As February waned, friends solicitously inquired whether I had bought my tickets north.

I quoted from my experiences in the north. I mentioned my last summer on a northern coast with 101 days of fog. If solemn vows were still considered binding, I felt obliged, I said, to stick it out on M Street.

"You'll stick," they said.

* * *

ONE DAY, EARLY in March, a snow flurry ceased, the wind shifted into the south, the mercury rushed up to 86 on shaded street thermometers and I began to wonder if 600,000 Washingtonians might not be right. The I-told-you-so element among my acquaintance began nodding at me. It was wiltingly hot; and, if it had not started snowing again the next day, I might have joined those wingy mysteries, the birds, who had reservations in Maine.

The rarest thing in the world is a model listener; and, whenever I start telling somebody how much I enjoyed the summer, I find I am handicapped by inattention or polite incredulity. Nevertheless I would go before a notary public to that effect. In May, I admit, the sweet charity of the sun became somewhat oppressive, like a hostess who presses upon you a third cinnamon bun. June gave the finest exhibition of exquisite weather ever encountered outside a board of trade prospectus. Suddenly, on July 10th, we were borne to a thermal pinnacle of 105. A dry exhilarating heat glittered and beat upon us. On the 11th, it was 104, and then it was over, the last three-figure mark of the summer.

* * *

SANTAYANA SAYS SOMEWHERE that duration is boredom, that only height is joy, and I find it so. Intensity excites me. I remember a hurricane at sea, a blizzard in the north, thunderstorms of supernal splendor, as experiences of luminous pleasure. It is man-made discomfort that irritates. Nature has been called cruel, heartless, and every other adjective in the vocabulary of discomfort. But nothing I have ever experienced at nature's hands can compete for pure martyrdom with an hour of somebody else's radio.

In August we lived on a high plateau of heat, but Washington, I discovered, offered compensations that stemmed directly from the flame, compensations unmentioned in the rhetoric of miseries my flown friends had vapored about. The great trees, always noble in shape, offered asylums of shade. Men, who in other tropic cities of the north fermented in the imbecility of customary attire, dotted the streets with white. The afternoon swim was an excursion into paradise. In the evening, seated on the housetop, I watched the nightly miracle of the skies piled into such excitements of shape and color as only tropic temperatures create. And often a languorous wind from the ocean, just below the eastern horizon, brought a softness, a suggestion of sea spaces, that soothed the day away like music. If it was too hot to sleep in one's cubicle below, this elemental slumber was as refreshing.

* * *

HAVING SPENT THE yearly cycle in many climates, I am now ready with my considered pronouncement: any given locality will produce you six months of perfect weather and six months of weather not perfect, and that, for a genuine appreciation of the good, you must live through the bad. To this I add a personal footnote: there is no bad weather.

One talks and one teases. I confess, without much remorse, to having delivered diatribes on other people's climates. In England I remember complaining that their little island had been located outside the solar system. In Nova Scotia I have lashed the natives to an unreasoning fury by comments on their fog. I have excoriated Sunny Alberta because of August snowstorms, and in Tierra del Fuego I should doubtless weary someone with remarks about the wind. But I must now tell these people, somewhat belatedly, that I was simply trying out new vocabularies. I have yet to notice that nature has bungled. I have yet to find a climate that is inartistically arranged and managed.

* * *

CLIMATE IS THE grandest theater on earth and the weather is the play. To anyone capable of keeping his thoughts above an overshoe level, the weather, even in cities, where the play is somewhat censored, offers enormous resources of enjoyment. Even the weather-map is a *carte du jour* that affords the imagination a daily snack of interest. The Government provides the map. I very soberly thank God it does not provide the weather. No lobbies can ever touch that nor despotisms threaten it. All the Napoleons who may in the future plot together can never divert the course of one tiny breeze. That is the fundamental felicity of weather. It cannot be bribed. The stars, too, are free, but the weather is closer, intimate, and eternally safe from us. We level mountains, bridge seas, ride the air, and hobble Niagara, but nobody will ever paint toothpaste ads on a typhoon or tax a Mackenzie high pressure area out of existence.

Today is Election Day and I, appropriately enough, am sitting beside the Reflecting Pool. The trees are for the most part still green, though tinged here and there with subdued color. The noon sun has turned the white shaft of the Washington Monument into a shout of marble. Westward, the Lincoln Memorial broods against the sky. Toward the east, the Capitol. A quiet breeze blows from the southland, bringing us the warmth of Louisiana. This is far, far beyond the scope of Indian summer. This is angels' summer.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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The Letters of Music

MUSIC is a language in and of itself. As the letters of German, or Russian, or Arabic are not the language, so the notes that appear on the staves are not the language. They are the letters of music and, like the letters of all other languages, they came into existence long after the language was spoken. . . .

One feels that the English may take a reasonable pride in those gentlemen and ladies of the late Tudor period who could sit about the table of their host in some manor house and unite their voices in madrigals, ballets and glees, singing from some manuscript they had never seen before, each with his own part wending its own way, sometimes in a complication of strands that would trouble experienced groups of sight-readers today. A gentleman rode, a gentleman knew the uses of the rapier, and a gentleman sang. He knew notes as he knew stirrups and as he knew thrust and parry. One may view with like satisfaction a later era in Austria and the German lands when study of the string instruments was common enough to provide little ensembles among neighbors or within the family; trios, quartets, miniature orchestras for street and garden serenades. The daughter of a pastry cook and the son of a game warden were as likely to scrape away on the fiddle or 'cello as the children of the burgomaster or count. It was the pleasanter side of an era in which musicians, however gifted, were quite generally regarded as servants. Liveried or no, they were the literates who taught their masters.

We contrast, a little ruefully, this personal music-making—however raucous much of it must have been—with today's tendency to substitute radio and phonographic music in the home, and realize that not all that has happened in the intervening years has made for greater literacy in music. At the same time we know that there is a much more widespread comprehension of music in its larger and more important forms in the world today than at any time in its past; and note, as one of the reasons for this, that opportunity to hear music has far outstripped opportunity to perform music; and that the average human being can go much farther in hearing than he can with performing. His limitations with respect to reading music do not seriously handicap him as a listener. Undoubtedly there are times when any lay listener would be a more intelligent auditor if he could visualize, as some few musicians may visualize, the letters of the language they hear. But we are brought back to the consideration that these letters are not the language. They are the symbols, by means of which the language is made available. They have become necessary in the complicated state of our highly developed art music, but they were not always essential even to the musician. Folk tunes were passed on from generation to generation, and sung and played through long periods of time, without the symbols existing for their preservation. Mozart, Rossini and Mendelssohn, in a day when music had been elaborated so as to require a written record, proved that they were able to reproduce what they heard without ever seeing the notation. The world is full, today, of persons who can play by ear more or less correctly music that is complex enough to trouble a fairly good sight-reader. That many others who do not play at all have ears equally quick to grasp and retain what is heard, also is common experience. To say that such an individual is musically illiterate may be to state the narrow truth. But to deny that he *understands* music on that ground alone would be equivalent to stating that a peasant who could not read or write but could carry on conversation by the hour did not understand his language.—OSCAR THOMPSON, in "How to Understand Music." (New York: Dial Press.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LA TOILETTE, by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec: In the Collection of Mrs. Chester Beatty

IF DEMOCRATIC art be the painting of the people, by the people, for the people, then no artists have been more democratic than the great masters of the French Impressionist period. For part of the strangeness of their pictures to their contemporaries was their preoccupation, not with heroes or heroines of romance or with aristocratic figures, but with humble and lowly fellow-beings of their own time.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901), though descended from a family of aristocrats, lived the life of the people in Montmartre for fifteen years, and first attracted attention as an illustrator of Montmartre life. He worked for the illustrated newspapers, and his great talent as a painter in oils was hardly recognized in his own life-time. His figure subjects, taken from the lower middle classes, the poor and the outcasts, were often cynical in outlook and sordid in theme; but are always characterized by virile and sensitive drawing, luminous color and an unfailing instinct for decorative design. "The Toilet" shows Toulouse-Lautrec quite at his best and in sympathy with his sitter. The superb vitality of his good *bourgeoise* is incontestably evident.

In the history of modern art Toulouse-Lautrec holds an honorable place, not only by reason of his paintings and drawings, but also as one of the great pioneers who raised the commercial poster to a work of art. The posters of Toulouse-Lautrec made a great sensation in the 'nineties of the last century, and his designs had a profound international influence on much of the best poster-work of that period. Disappointed and unhappy in his life, it is not surprising that Toulouse-Lautrec should have been one of those strange and seemingly perverse artists who take especial pleasure in finding beauty in what most others consider ugliness. We shall do well to remember, however, what one of their number said: "To discover beauty in the horrible, that is always encouraging. What is truly saddening is to find something horrible in what we took for Beauty."

FRANK RUTTER

Little White House

WE CAME on it one day after climbing steeply up through beechwoods, where the sunlight already betrayed the gold of autumn on leaf and bracken. Great bosses of velvet-like moss covered favored patches of earth. In other places was spread a carpet of rich purple mold overlaid with fallen pine-needles and everywhere, in unexpected beauty, stood toadstools, amber, ivory white, or mottled red. The tall groves of delicate loosestrife had lost their blossoms, but a silvery gossamer floated over their stems, and was almost as lovely as their bloom had been in early summer. Silver birches had become golden. A maple was hung with scarlet leaf. A dry sharp coldness was in the air, the presage of frost at night.

We climbed up, and Surrey lay below us in fields and woods to the far-off downs. A great chalk quarry loomed white in a hillside. Box Hill and Leith Hill rose clothed in woods. Behind the slim delicacy of pine trees shone a clear, stainless blue sky. We were very high up, and we gazed about us in curious delight. And then we saw the little white house—ours, we came to call it. A board proclaimed it was to let, and the garden overgrown with rose and lavender bushes betrayed a long neglect. The house itself was charming, with a deep slate roof coming down cozily over its upper windows. And all the windows had a wide outlook onto the glorious view of fields, woods, and far-off downs that we had climbed so high to see. We admired it. We walked round it. We even looked through its windows into the empty rooms paneled in light oak. What a house for deep summer bowls of roses everywhere, and seats on the terraced lawn! What warmth and shelter on a winter night when the moon looked frostily through bare beech trees, and the silence was profound! We pictured children there, playing in the garden, and friends arriving, having walked up those woodland heights as we had done.

Then one day it all actually came about. The board "To Let" disappeared. There were signs of activity; smoke rising from the chimney stacks; open windows; the front door thrown wide. And a gardener began to chop, and cut down, and prune, a five-year-old boy helping him by running about. A lady, who looked beautiful, stood framed in an upper window, and looking forth, saw us. Was she annoyed at our intrusion? We crept away, but not before we had seen a little girl, two young men busy in the open shed, and a young woman cutting sprays of bramble, and scarlet hips and haws. We were satisfied. It was all just as we had hoped and wished. Other people loved our little white house, and though it was more than likely we should never know them, we talked about them, as we went down through the woods, and gave them all names. We must not stare at the little white house again. And yet in a way we felt it belonged to us too.

M. A. B.

Etruscan Gold

THERE was a big cornfield beyond the old orchard. I sat under the wide-spreading branches of a Northern Spy tree and watched that great field of corn for hours at a time, wondering at its dim, green aloofness, its strange rustling and murmuring, the living, swaying, grace of it.

Days grew into months, the summer passed. The wind was cold at night. There were Northern lights and brilliant stars. The vines on The Stone House were wreathed about and over the lower windows. They were fruited with charming, dull-purple berries. Underneath the vivid green leaves there was a shimmer of dim copper. Apples on the old trees showed fast-brightening tints of red and gold. Our grain was cut and stacked. Our corn tasseled out, was in milk, about ready to harvest. Millet carried its woolly brown heads erect on its strong green stalks. Squirrels and chipmunks were busily gathering their stores. They worked with the accompaniment of much chatter. Outer hulls of hickory or walnuts as we Vermonters call them, and of butternuts were showing signs of bursting. The radiant air was filled with gold and silver mist. The color in the marsh was beautiful, and a riot of bright, soft reds, browns, and yellows, with a sky of amber and cobalt.

Each day flocks of birds gathered, drifted, fled. Black duck and teal fed in the wild rice of the creeks and marshes. Muskrats swam about in the reeds, looking for likely places to build their winter homes. The days were noticeably shorter. There was moonlight in the east before the after-glow of sunset faded in the west. Cosmos and chrysanthemum were ablaom in my garden. The silver birch among the evergreens of our rose garden had leaves of purest gold. Blue aster and goldenrod starred the roadside. . . .

One night, we had our first heavy frost, and lo, the ampelopsis was aflame. In their leafy coverts, Spys and Baldwins glowed like Japanese lanterns. Maples and beeches hung out streamers of scarlet and Etruscan gold.—From "Winged Seeds," by Bertha Oppenheim. (New York: Macmillan.)

"And I knew it not"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF the most useful discoveries one can make is that God is ever present. Once this fact is perceived and adopted in one's thought, it becomes the foundation and inspiration of a more abundant life.

The human mind, unaided by spiritual sense, is unable to conceive of anything without limits. Generally speaking, it compasses life within "threescore years and ten." It sets up insurmountable barriers against spiritual achievement. It regards God as afar off, rather than as instantly available in any human crisis. Judging spiritual power by its own mortal limitations, it continues on its blundering course until, through the intervention of some angelic thought or awakening experience, there is unfolded to individuals, sometimes instantaneously, the overwhelming realization of the ever-presence of God, good.

The experience of the patriarch Jacob is very helpful to contemplate. He had been sent away from home by his mother because he had practiced duplicity against his brother Esau, and Rebekah feared Esau's vengeance on her beloved son. The young man's thoughts may be surmised as he journeyed alone to the far-off home of his uncle. Night came on; he was in a strange country. Far from his father's blessing and his mother's care, he may have been homesick. His concept of the divine Being, who had cared for and prospered his grandfather Abraham and his father Isaac, had not yet risen above the belief in a tribal deity who loved and hated.

Jacob took a stone for a pillow and lay down in the strange place to sleep. But his faith must have pierced the gloom of materiality, for in a vision he beheld a ladder reaching from earth to heaven and angels "ascending and descending on it." When he awoke, there came to him such a conviction of God's ever-presence that he exclaimed, "Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not" (Genesis 28:16). The vision of Truth which came to Jacob that night under the stars in the secret place of divine Love's appointing was a turning point in his career. Thereafter he was enabled to enlarge his vision of God, perfect his own faith, and later become the father of a nation that was to hold to the one God.

What Jacob glimpsed at Bethel is to be the eventual discovery of every earnest seeker after Truth. The exchange of a material for a spiritual concept of God is the starting point of amazing discoveries. Since God is Spirit, He is not confined to any locality. He does not come and go as He is bidden or implored. He is always present. And because He is always present the qualities which He, as divine Love, expresses are instantly available to everyone who perceives this truth.

There is perhaps no more loved sentence to be found in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy than the one that appears on page 494 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." This is a ringing declaration of God's ever-presence, a comforting assurance that all the protection, comfort, inspiration, joy, and healing one needs is immediately available as awakened faith reaches unfalteringly Godward. The above statement reveals His true nature. It brings divine Love very near, not only in time of disaster, but on every occasion when the human heart yearns for something above itself that will bring it courage, confidence, and protection.

In his vision, Jacob saw a company of angels whose appearing brought to him a clear knowledge of God's presence. Every searcher after Truth may entertain angel visitants. Mrs. Eddy has described "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality" (*ibid.*, p. 581). When to human sense one is far from the Father's house with the darkness of loneliness, homesickness, and fear bleakly descending, his exalted thought may pierce the shadow of night and reveal these angels bringing him their messages of peace and assurance.

God's ever-presence! This sublime recognition which came to Jacob that night, and brought him safely to his new home, also caused him to learn those precepts that were to bring him to the Father's house and make him a leader of men and nations.

The upward-tending thought of consecrated thinkers today will likewise bring them into an understanding and enjoyment of the indescribable benefits that flow from a recognition of the ever-presence of God, good. Christian Science, revealing God as divine Mind, Principle, Spirit, makes this vision of Truth possible to all men.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

„A jam nie wiedział"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

ODKRYCIE, że Bóg jest wszechobecny, jest jednem z najbardziej pożytecznych odkryć. Rozpoznany przez czyjąśkolwiek myśl fakt ten i przyjęty przez nią staje się podstawą i natchnieniem bardziej obfitego życia.

Bez pomocy duchowego zmysłu umysł ludzki jest niezdolny pojąć cośkolwiek, co jest bez granic. Ogólnie biorąc życie swe układa on w granicach „lat" siedemdziesięciu; stawia nieprzezwyciężone przeszkody wielkiemu duchowemu czynowi; uważa, że w każdem ludzkiem niebezpieczeństwie Bóg jest gdzieś bardzo daleko i że do Niego niema natychmiast dostępu. Oceniając duchową moc ze stanowiska swych własnych śmiertelnych ograniczeń człowiek trwa w błędnym kierunku takiej oceny, aż wskutek interwencji jakiejś anieskiej myśli czy też budzącego przeżycia ujawnia mu się niekiedy nagle z wielką mocą wszechobecność Boga, dobra.

Zastanowienie się nad doświadczeniem patryarchy Jakóba jest tu bardzo pomocne. Matka Jakóba wyprawiła syna z domu, ponieważ dopuścił się fałszu wobec brata swego Ezawa; Rebeka obawiała się, że Ezaw będzie się mścił na jej umiłowanym synie. Można wyobrazić sobie myśli młodzieńca, podróżującego sam na sam do dalekiego domu jego wuja. Zapadła noc, kiedy był w obcym kraju. Daleki od błogosławieństwa ojca swego i pieczy matki być może tęsknił. Pojęcie jego o Istocie boskiej, która miała pieczę nad jego dziadem Abrahamem i ojcem Izaakiem, i darzyła ich pomyślnością, jeszcze się nie podniosło nad wierzenie w plemienne bóstwo, które miłuje i nienawidzi.

Zamiast poduszki wziął Jakób kamień i udał się w nieznanym mu miejscu na spoczynek. Ale jego wiara musiała przebić ciemność materjalności, skoro w widzeniu ujrzał drabinę od ziemi do nieba i aniołów, którzy „wstępowali i zstępowali po niej." A gdy się ocknął ze snu, zbudziło się w nim takie przekonanie o wszechobecności Boga, iż zawołał: „Zaprawdę Pan jest na tem miejscu, a jam nie wiedział" (Z Pierw. Ksiąg Mojżesz. 28:16). Widzenie Prawdy, które miał Jakób tej nocy pod gwiazdami w miejscu ukrytem, wyznaczonem przez Miłość boską, było chwilą przełomową w życiu Jakóba. Później miał on możność rozszerzyć swe widzenie Boga, stać się doskonałym w wierze i zostać wreszcie ojcem narodu, który miał trwać przy jednym Bogu.

Co Jakób dostrzegł i nazwał Betel, jest końcowem odkryciem każdego, kto gorliwie szuka Prawdy. Zastąpienie materjalnego pojęcia Boga pojęciem duchowem jest początkiem zdumiewających odkryć. Jeżeli Bóg jest Duch, nie można Go ograniczyć w jakimś jednem miejscu; nie przychodzi też On na próbę lub błaganie i nie odchodzi, lecz jest zawsze obecny. A ponieważ jest zawsze obecny, to Jego cechy, jako Miłości boskiej, są niezwłocznie dostępne każdemu, kto rozpoznaje tę prawdę.

Być może najbardziej ulubionem przez ogół zdaniem Mary Baker Eddy jest to, które znajdujemy w podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.): „Miłość boska zaspokajała zawsze i zawsze zaspokajać będzie każdą ludzką potrzebę" (str. 494). To wciąż rozbrzmiewające obwieszczenie wszechobecności Boga jest pokrzepiającem zapewnieniem, że wszelka opieka, pocieszenie, natchnienie, radość i uzdrowienie są niezwłocznie dostępne dla tych, kto ich potrzebuje, i czyja rozbudzona wiara niezachwianie ucieka się do Boga. Powyższe stwierdzenie ujawnia prawdziwą naturę Boga, bardzo przybliża Miłość boską nie tylko w czasie klęski, lecz w każdym wypadku, kiedy ludzkie serce zapragnie czegoś wyższego od siebie, czegoś, co dodałoby mu otuchy, ufności i pewności, że Miłość boska czuwa nad niem.

W widzeniu swem Jakób ujrzał mnóstwo aniołów, których zjawienie się przyniosło mu jasną świadomość obecności Bożej. Każdy szukający Prawdy może przyjmować gości—aniołów. Mrs. Eddy opisała aniołów, jako „myśli Boże, przychodzące do człowieka, duchowe intuicje czyste a doskonałe; natchnienie dobroci, czystości i nieśmiertelności, przeciwdziałające wszelkiemu złu, zmysłowości i śmiertelności" (*ibid.*, str. 581). Kiedy ludzki zmysł powiada człowiekowi, że jest on daleko od domu Ojca swego i że jest w mroku samotności, stęskniony za domem rodzinnym, i kiedy przejmuje go okropny lęk, wtedy wzniosła myśl jego może przebić cienie nocy i objawić tych aniołów przynoszących mu swe posłannictwo pokoju i pewności.

Wszechobecność Boża! Ta wzniosła świadomość, której Jakób dostąpił tej nocy, a która bezpiecznie doprowadziła go do jego nowego domu, nauczyła go przykazań, które miały przyprowadzić Jakóba do domu Ojca i uczynić zeń wodza ludzi i narodów.

Tak i w dobie obecnej dążąca wzwyż myśl oddanych myślicieli przywiedzie ich do zrozumienia dobrodziejstw nie do opisania i do cieszenia się niemi, tych dobrodziejstw, które płyną z przyznania wszechobecności Boga dobra. Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawiająca Boga jako Umysł boski, Zasadę, Ducha, czyni to widzenie Prawdy możliwem dla wszystkich ludzi.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Connoisseur

To warm your hearth for evening's sake,
Not just some wood, but see you take:
Cherry for a pretty flame;
Maple for a cheerful blaze;
Ruddy cedar for a scent;
Driftwood for its tint and hue;
And perhaps carved with a name,
Applewood for spice of days
In high orchards; spruce was meant
To snap and chatter back at you.
Others too burn glowingly,
But see you choose them knowingly.

CARLYLE W. MORGAN

The Stars Come Down

LAST night
We looked away from too brilliant stars
Into velvet water.
There lay the Dipper and the North Star
Mirrored in the sea.

From a rowboat
We might easily have leaned over
And plucked a jeweled constellation
From the harbor.

FLORA DUNLEVIE

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'Big Three' Elevens Share With Service Teams on Eastern Gridirons Tomorrow

Three Games Hold Interest In the East

Random Selections

Notre Dame to beat Army.
Harvard-Navy, tie.
Columbia to beat Syracuse.
Manhattan to beat Georgetown.
Williams to beat Amherst.
B. C. to beat Western Maryland.
N. Y. U. to beat Rutgers.
Boston University to beat Clarkson.
Bowdoin to beat Tufts
Holy Cross to beat Brown.
Dartmouth to beat Cornell.
Carnegie to beat Duquesne.
Penn to beat Penn State.
Princeton to beat Yale
Temple to beat Villanova.

By **Web Morse**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Comparable to recent week ends, the eastern football fan who is not tied by alma mater affiliation is certain to center most attention on three scheduled games—Yale at Princeton, Navy at Harvard and Notre Dame at Army. The grouping of these games for attention is reminiscent of old days—when the "Big Three," Harvard, Yale and Princeton elevens, really meant something in the football world.

Fordham, Rose Bowl candidate of the East, is idle. Pittsburgh, runner-up, has gone out to Lincoln to do battle with Nebraska. Dartmouth clashes with its annual rival, Cornell; but, since the Ithaca eleven depends upon sophomore recruits, the Big Green is expected to win without undue difficulty.

Some 80,000 are reported as headed for the Yankee stadium tomorrow afternoon to view the Army-Notre Dame affair. Both teams have been beaten and the latter on two occasions, yet the memories of past games and the reputations the two have for staging dramatic struggles retains its interest for the thrill-seeking grid fan.

Tickets at a Premium

Tickets are said to be at a premium. If the Cadets are at full strength, the "Irish" from South Bend, are in for a busy afternoon with Mr. Monk Meyer, the leading light of the coming show. Notre Dame fell before the Navy, 3-0, last Saturday, and if sufficiently revived, will offer some comparable information for the coming Army-Navy game.

A huge gathering of football fans will wend their way toward Princeton. The Tigers, beaten by Penn and humiliated by a 14-all tie with Harvard, are crouched expectantly, awaiting the Yale Bulldog. Picturesquely speaking, there should be some reverberating growling, snarling and barking in the Tiger lair.

No Change

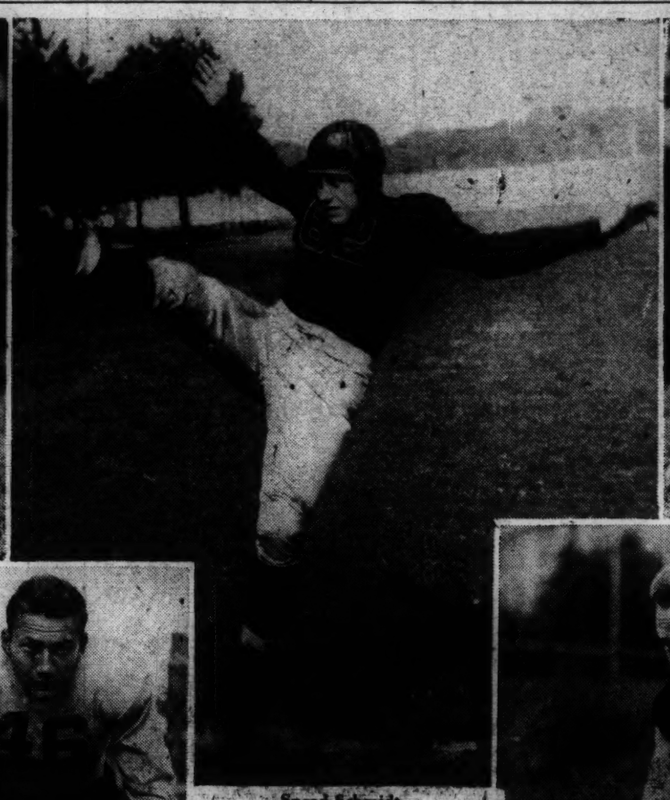
That Fritz Crisler team is a mighty good aggregation despite the flaws in its record and faces almost complete failure should the Eli win. Coach Ducky Pond is bringing a versatile team captained by the great Larry Kelley. They say (rumors) that the Eli is worn, gone over the top, and below early season form. We will reserve decision as long as Kelley is in that ball game, and also we cannot forget a "human tornado" by the name of Frank who patrols behind that Eli line

Collection of College Football Stars Here Saturday



By a Staff Photographer

Andy Bierenbroodspot
Northeastern Tackle



Sneed Schmidt
Navy Back and Punter





Hollis Lewis
Connecticut State Fullback



Upper—Al Kevorkian, Harvard Tackle. Lower—Ralph Worth, Boston College Center

Despite these two, however, Princeton seems too well balanced to be offset.

As shadows fell over Soldiers Field yesterday there seemed to be no fresh news to vary the scoreless tie prediction for Navy and Harvard which was made yesterday. It is true that the Crimson did show another day of progress, but that only further enhances the idea rather than shakes it. Harvard must play a great game to earn a tie with those rugged Middies.

Penn hardly encounters much in the way of trouble in battling Penn State; Duquesne, conqueror of Pittsburgh, has its hands full with Carnegie Tech; Villanova is bordering upon its second defeat of the season in fooling with Pop Warner's Temple eleven; another pretty fair ball game in New York is that in which Georgetown and Manhattan come together head-on.

Among the small college class Williams will attempt to amplify its claim on the "Little Three" title by defeating Amherst. And by the way, it looks like Lafayette will have opportunity to permit its new athletic director, Eskie Clark, to peek out from behind the fence, by beating Moravian and thereby at least tieing last year's record, with one game—Lehigh—to go.

New England games have Western Maryland at Boston College; Clarkson at Boston University; Springfield at New Hampshire; Connecticut State at Northeastern; Tufts at Bowdoin and Brown at Holy Cross. One eastern game previously unmentioned, which should be filled with interesting action is that in which Syracuse battles Columbia at Baker Field.

Many Surprises Mark Football Season of 1936

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Nebraska never has beaten Pitt since their football rivalry was arranged on an annual basis in 1927, but the Huskers, preparing for their tussle with the powerful Panthers in Lincoln Saturday, can take preliminary comfort in the fact that this is a memorable year for the ending of time-honored jinxes.

Not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant have so many winning streaks gone by the boards in the course of a single season nor so many football traditions forced into the discard.

Minnesota's Gophers, for instance, had traveled through 21 successive victories and 28 games without defeat when Northwestern's Wildcats spilled them, 6-0, in the mud at Evanston. Holy Cross' Crusaders had chalked up 18 consecutive games without a reverse when Temple spilled them at Philadelphia, 3-0. Princeton, after 12 victories in a row, came a cropper against Penn at Philadelphia, 7-0.

Only a Start

But that's only a start. When George Matsik dashed 72 yards through the mud to give Duquesne a 7-0 victory over Pitt, it marked the first time since 1928 that the Panthers had lost to an eastern team. Fordham's 15-0 conquest of Purdue last week was the first victory any metropolitan New York team ever scored over a Big Ten rival. Michigan's 27-7 rout by Penn was the Wolverines first intersectional defeat in 10 years. Temple suffered its first night game defeat in history when Carnegie Tech walked off with a 7-0 decision a few weeks ago.

Texas A. & M's return to football power enabled the Aggies to square two long standing accounts. They hadn't beaten Texas Christian since 1924 nor Southern Methodist since 1927 but they came through against both this season. It had come to be a gridiron axiom that Oregon couldn't be beaten on its home field at Eugene but Washington State pulled out a 3-0 triumph, the first time in eight years the Webfoots had lost at home.

Harvard vs. Princeton

On the other side of the picture Missouri, beating Iowa State, won its first Big Six conference game since 1932; Harvard, tying Princeton, 14-14, scored on the Tigers for the first time since 1920; Cornell beat Syracuse for its first major victory since 1934; Penn State defeated Syracuse for the first time since 1929; Lehigh conquered Rutgers for the first time since 1926, and Muhlenberg stopped Lafayette for the first time in history.

All of which should be encouraging to Nebraska. The Huskers beat the Panthers in 1921, but since then the best they've been able to get with Pitt has been three scoreless ties. Pitt has won their other six games.

Alice Marble Or Helen Jacobs On No. 1 Tennis Spot

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The delicate task of selecting Alice Marble or Helen Hull Jacobs for the No. 1 spot in the 1936 United States tennis "first ten" is troubling members of the United States Lawn Tennis Association's six-man ranking committee.

With precedent to work on, the committeemen are deliberating carefully to determine whether Miss Marble, conqueror of Miss Jacobs in the final of this year's United States championship, or Miss Jacobs, four times American titleholder and reigning all-England champion, should get the lead-off position.

Twenty-two years ago the officials were confronted with an almost identical situation after R. Norris Williams defeated Maurice McLoughlin, 6—3, 8—6, 10—8, in the final of the 1914 tournament.

Up to that time victory in the championship virtually carried with it the No. 1 ranking. Taking into consideration McLoughlin's previous triumphs over Williams that year and his victories over Tony Wilding and Norman Brookes of Australia in the Davis Cup challenge round, played in New York, the committee ranked McLoughlin No. 1 and Williams No. 2.

Harvard Freshmen Play Yale Saturday

The Harvard freshman football squad will leave Boston at 6 o'clock tonight for New Haven where tomorrow afternoon they will meet the strong Yale freshman team in the Yale Bowl at 2 p. m.

It will be the final game of the season for both teams. The Yale freshman team last Saturday at Princeton held the strong Princeton freshmen to a scoreless tie, indicative of the excellent job Regie Root has done defensively with this freshman team. The Yale freshmen have played six games, winning against Exeter 12-7, and losing to Andover 12-0, Roxbury 13-0, Worcester Academy 18-13, and New York University freshmen 7-0. The Harvard freshmen have not played a formal game since Oct. 31 when they lost to the Dartmouth freshmen at Boston 34-6. Harvard previously had lost to Exeter 14-7, tied Worcester Academy 6-6, and lost to Andover 6-0.

By comparison of scores of the Exeter, Worcester Academy, and Andover games played by the two freshman teams, they seemed evenly matched in early season but Harvard has been hampered in recent weeks in its development though Coach Henry Lamar feels he will be able tomorrow to present the best Harvard freshman team possible against the Yale freshmen.

Harvard-Navy Scores

At Annapolis

1907—Harvard 6, Navy 0.
1908—Harvard 6, Navy 6.

Tomorrow's game will mark the first appearance of the Middies on a Boston gridiron.

Canadiens Now In First Place With Americans

National Hockey League Standing
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	0	8	3	4
Rangers	1	0	1	6	6	2
Chicago	0	2	0	1	1	2
Boston	0	0	1	0	2	0
Canadian Division						
Americans	1	2	0	4	3	4
Canadiens	2	0	0	4	1	4
Toronto	0	0	2	3	6	0
Montreal	0	0	2	2	6	0

Results Nov. 12

Chicago 0, Americans 0, overtime.
Canadiens 2, Montreal 1, overtime.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Three "old men," as hockey players go, and one young one are rapidly showing National Hockey League fans why the Montreal Canadiens are listed as the most improved team in the circuit this season.

One of the first things Cecil Hart did when he came back to his old job as manager of the Canadiens this season was to get the old "Flying Frenchmen"—Howie Morenz, Aurel Joliat and Johnny Gagnon—on the firing line together.

They paid off their first big dividend last night when they shot the Habitants into a 2-1 victory over the Montreal Maroons before 7000 fans and into a tie with the New York Americans for the international division lead.

The Amerks played their second tie of the season with the Chicago Black Hawks, a drab scoreless affair, before some 11,000 customers who turned out for their home opening.

While the shooting of Morenz, Joliat and Gagnon brought the winning goals, Goaler Wilf Cude, still a youngster although he's had a couple of stellar seasons under the big tent, played an important role in the Canadiens' triumph.

In the two games Cude has allowed only one goal. That came just after the five-minute mark last night on a shot by Jimmy Ward and it gave the Maroons a temporary tie after Gagnon had slapped home the first goal. Joliat, who is playing his fifteenth season in the red Canadien uniform, broke the deadlock late in the third frame after Morenz's hard drive had flattened Goalie Alex Connell on the ice.

The Amerks, whose publicized financial troubles plus their tie and victory on the road, brought a big first-game crowd, failed to show much in their home opener. Both teams played close defensive hockey except for a few spurts late in the game.

Varsity Club Dinner On Eve of Navy Game

More than 150 former Harvard athletes will assemble in the Harvard Varsity Club in Cambridge tonight for the annual club dinner which has attracted more interest than any previous annual gathering of H men. The dinner has been arranged by President Richard C. Floyd '11, who has named Leo H. Leary '05 as the toastmaster and has arranged for an excellent list of speakers including Gene Tunney, William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard; Richard C. Harlow, coach of the Harvard football team, and Thomas Bolles, newly appointed head coach of Harvard rowing.

The dinner coming as it does on the eve of the Harvard-Navy football game when many former Harvard athletes will be in Boston for the game, promises to exceed in number the dinner tendered by the Varsity Club a year ago last spring when the former H men welcomed Dick Harlow to Cambridge. The response from the old athletes has been so heavy that Mr. Floyd is presently concerned with his seating arrangements.

The Varsity Club officers in addition to President Floyd are: Thomas H. Bilodeau '37, vice-president; George Owen Jr. '23, secretary-treasurer; James J. Gaffney '37, Robert B. Watson '37, G. Peabody Gardner Jr. '10, Edgar N. Wrightington '96, and Delmar Leighton '27, executive committee members.

Navy Footballers and Party Arrive in Boston Today

Stadium Lineup Tomorrow
Game at 2 p. m.

Harvard		Navy
Green, le		re, Fiske
Kevorkian, lt		rt, Hysong
Gaffney, lg		rg, Morrell
Jones, c		c, Miller
Allen, rg		lg, Dubois
Nee, rt		lt, Lynch
Jameson, re		le, Soucek
Wilson, qb		qb, Case
Roberts, lhb		rhb, Antrim
McTernen, rhb		lhb, Ingram
Watt, fb		fb, Schmidt

Officials—Referee, J. R. Trimble, Duquesne; Umpire, E. F. Hughitt, Michigan; Lineman, G. W. Hoban, Dartmouth; Field Judge, E. E. Miller, Penn State.

The United States Naval Academy football team and retinue of officers, coaches, handlers, goat mascot, etc., arrived in Boston today preparatory for the game with Harvard at the Stadium tomorrow. It was the first invasion of this territory by the Middies, although they have approached as close as New Haven, having played the Eli there last fall.

Headquarters for the team will be maintained at the Belmont Country Club, with the executive corps stationed at a downtown hotel. Tomorrow morning the midshipmen arrive at the South station in special trains. They will mingle with the Harvard student body throughout the morning and gather for the parade into the Stadium at 1:15 p. m.

The Navy contingent regularly stationed in the Boston area is showing keen enthusiasm about this contest since it marks a new era in Middie football history. Many officers on northern duty will have their first opportunity to witness the Navy team in action prior to meeting the Army team on Nov. 28 at Philadelphia.

The midshipmen from the regiment will parade in the Harvard Stadium to the tunes of a colorful Navy band and Navy's all-America mascot, Old Bill, the goat, will provide added amusement. The Harvard student body promises the Middies a grand reception and the Crimson eleven looks like a worthy opponent.

Maryland football fans will have eyes focused and ears tuned to Boston tomorrow. The Middies naturally interest Maryland fans since they hail from close-by Baltimore and their clash with the Crimson predominates. Then, too, Western Maryland has invaded Boston to try conclusions with the Boston College Eagles.

Other side matters of interest to Maryland is the showing of the Crimson under the coaching of Dick Harlow, former coach of the Western Maryland eleven, and little Bobby Green, 160-pound Crimson end, who captained the Baltimore Poly eleven. Harlow, incidentally, developed at Penn State, Lighthorse Harry Wilson, who later matriculated to West Point and proved a thorn in the side of Navy for three years.

This afternoon the Middies had their first glimpse of the Stadium when Lieut. Tom Hamilton conducted a lengthy workout for the team behind closed gates. The Middie kickers and receivers tested the wind currents. Harvard, too, held a long polishing drill and shortly before dusk both teams had completed all that could be done until game time tomorrow afternoon when J. R. Trimble (Duquesne), referee, blows the whistle for the kickoff at 2 o'clock sharp.

W. M.

Only Eight Lefties

Left-handed football players are overwhelmingly in the minority in the National Football League, according to a survey of 225 players in the pro circuit. Only eight players, four of whom are linemen, pass or kick leftie.

Middies' Schedule

The schedule for the midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy when they arrive in Boston tomorrow will be:

9 a. m.—Arrive at South Station; Boston Elevated to Cambridge; free in college yard.
11:15 a. m.—March from the yard to the Harvard Union.
12 noon—Luncheon.
12:30 p. m.—Formation in yard.
12:45 p. m.—March from yard through Dudley Gate, Quincy street, Quincy square, Bow street, DeWolfe street, across Memorial drive, across John Weeks bridge, Charles River road to gate 20, Soldiers Field.
1:15 p. m.—March into Stadium.
1:35 p. m.—Assemble in stands.
4:15 p. m.—Leave until 11:30.
11:30 p. m.—Assemble, entrain for Washington.

Here and There

Irish vs. Boston; Tourists Sail Sunday

COMPLETING an invasion of United States playing fields, the Irish and Scottish women's field hockey teams, which took part in the triennial conference and tournament of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations, will be sailing from Boston in the Cameronia on Sunday.

The Cameronia sails from the B. & A. Pier 4, East Boston, at 3 p. m. The field hockey tourists are expected on board about 1 o'clock. Representatives of the United States Field Hockey Association, including the president, Gertrude Hooper of Boston, are planning a send-off.

Tomorrow the Irish hockey players are scheduled to play a Boston team at Wellesley College field. Tickets will be on sale at the gate for 55 cents, tax included.

Harvard Soccer Team Faces Springfield

The Harvard varsity soccer team will meet Springfield on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the freshman team will meet the Tufts freshmen at 12:15.

The Harvard varsity team has defeated Amherst 3-0, Tufts 5-0, M. I. T. 1-0, tied Brown 2-2 and lost to Dartmouth 3-1 and to Princeton 2-1. Springfield has defeated McGill 3-0, Bard College 6-0, Temple 2-0, tied Syracuse 3-3, and lost to Dartmouth 3-2, Yale 2-1 and to Prudential A. A. 3-1.

Soldiers Field Gates Open Tomorrow at 12

The Athletic Association has announced that the Gates at Soldiers Field would be opened at 12 o'clock tomorrow. The game will start at 2 p. m. The Midshipmen will march into the Stadium at 1:15 and will require 20 minutes for their maneuvers. The Harvard and Navy teams will share the field for pre-game practice from 1:35 to 1:50.

Michigan State Sends Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 13—Seven varsity runners and a lone freshman will represent Michigan State College in the I. C. A. A. A. A. cross-country running championship meet in New York City next Monday, unless plans are changed at the last minute. Coach Lauren P. Brown hopes to see his Spartans win their fourth consecutive championship over the hilly Van Cortlandt Park course and thus join a select group of universities that have four legs on the famous trophy. A fifth is needed to win permanent possession of the award.

Full Grid Card Scheduled For Local Fans Tomorrow

This week end is Boston's last big football Saturday. Four of the five local colleges are playing hosts to visiting teams, while Tufts is the lone eleven to leave home for foreign fields. The Jumbo eleven travels to Maine for a major game with its traditional rival—Bowdoin College.

On the home fields, Harvard entertains Navy, Boston University encounters Clarkson College of Technology at Nickerson field, Northeastern University stacks up against Connecticut State in a home-coming game, and Boston College meets Western Maryland at Alumni field.

While the stadium game will provide the big show of the afternoon, especially because of the color the large corps of midshipmen will provide, the three other local gridirons will offer some excellent football for fans who choose one of these for their afternoon's entertainment.

Big Crowd Expected

Over at Huntington Field Northeastern will be playing before a large alumni group gathered here for the annual Alumni meeting. Rudolph Oberg, who is in charge of alumni arrangements has announced an unusually large number of requests for tickets and it is expected the graduates will overflow the three sections that have been reserved for them. Since enthusiasm is at its highest in years at the camp of the Connecticut State team, a large delegation has signified its intentions of accompaning the Staters Saturday.

This will be Connecticut's second appearance in two weeks at a home-coming day. Last Saturday it was their own at Storrs, and they handed the graduates a 33-0 victory over Rhode Island State, the first win over the Rams in eight years.

Breather for B. U.

Although the Connecticut team was able to defeat Rhode Island State by more than twice the score the Huskies did, Coach Al McCoy refuses to concede a thing to the visitors. He thinks the game looms as an even clash and believes that the razzle-dazzle offensive employed by his team will do much to bring about victory for the Huskies.

Boston University takes on somewhat of a breather in Clarkson Tech tomorrow afternoon, but unless the Terriers play heads-up football they may find themselves on the short end of the score when the final whistle blows. Coach Pete Dwyer of Clarkson has ordered his team to "shoot the works." By this he means triple reverses or forward passes with at least one lateral in every play. Pat Hanley wants this game, but he admits that his main objection this week is to save as many of his regulars as possible for the following week when the Terriers meet Boston College in their last game of the season.

Boston College looks for stiff competition from the Western Maryland Terrors, but expect to chalk-up victory. The Terrors defeated the overconfident Eagles last year 6-0, and B. C. is taking no chances with them this year, although reports from the Maryland camp indicate that the Terrors are not as strong as they were last year. Coach Charles W. Havens of the Maryland team will bring 24 players. According to a statement made by him, the Terrors are riddled with injuries and their only hope is to keep the score close.

Baseball Chatter

EACH year, about this time, magnates predict record trading for the annual major-league meetings . . . But judging by the almost daily rumors emerging from National and American League cities, they are basing their current predictions on known facts . . . The Chicago Cubs have "sounded out" every club in the senior circuit, with the exception of the Phillies . . . They say Mr. Phil K. Wrigley is really going to clean house . . . He is particularly interested in either Wally Berger, Hank Leiber or Ival Goodman, all outfielders . . . Detroit would welcome Wes Ferrell.

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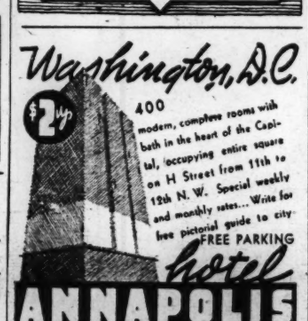
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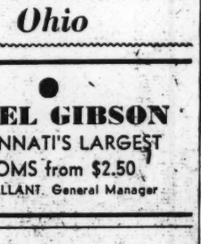
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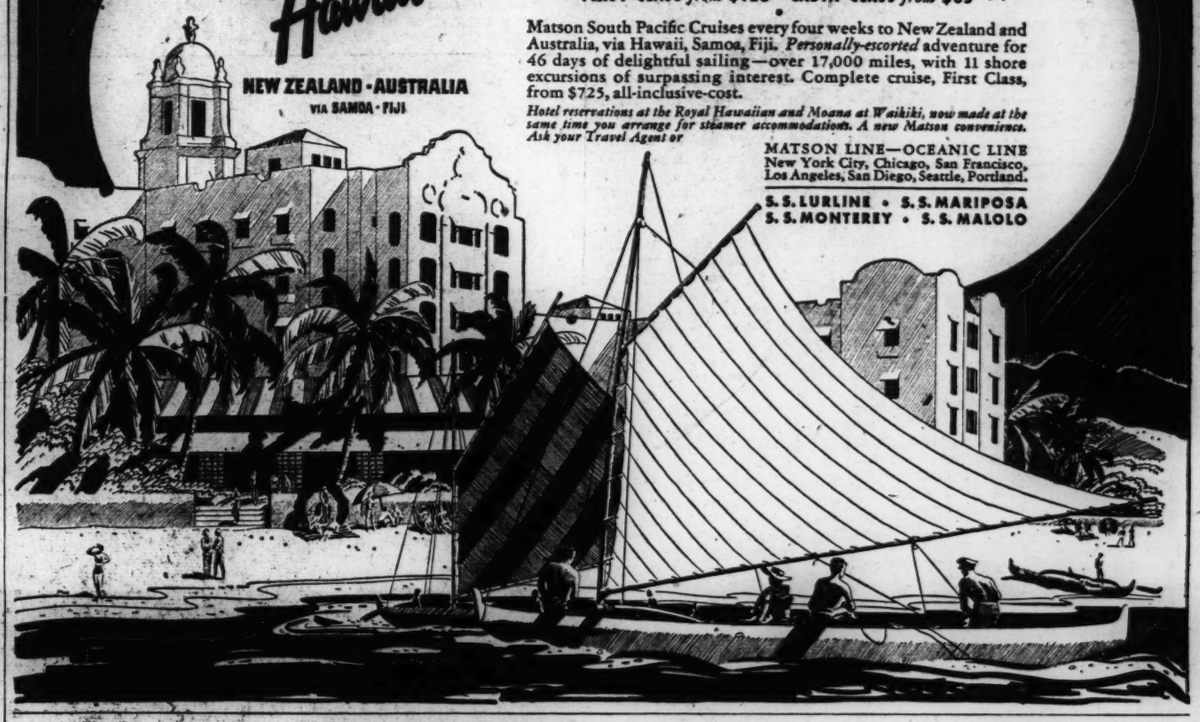
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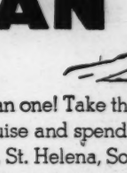
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Digest Admits It Was Wrong But Presents No Apologies; Does It End Straw Ballots?

Editor's Point to Record and Ask Shall We Bow to Single Defeat?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The editors of the Literary Digest have "no alibis" for the major discrepancy in this sixteenth year of their role as "amazingly right" forecasters in American presidential elections, they announced here today. The "why" they went wrong continues to figure preponderantly, however, even after the statisticians finished applying the "compensating-ratio" in some cases and the "switch-factor" in others.

The editorial conclusion is an invitation to the "hundreds who have so kindly offered their suggestions to step up and tell us how we could get voters to respond proportionately and still keep the poll secret—and with arguments more convincing than the familiar ones about our not reaching the 'lower strata' and 'sampling too many Republicans.'

"These two theories," the editors add, "explain nothing; they only add to the multiplicity and confusion of words—words—words."

Why Bow to One Defeat?

Looking back at its well-nigh impeccable record as forecaster of the actual popular vote since 1920, with a percentage of error that was less than 1 per cent in 1932, the magazine finds no answer to its "miss" in 1936 which gave the Republican standard-bearer an easy plurality of 370 votes in the electoral college, as contrasted with the Democratic landslide on Nov. 3 that was the most epochal victory in American national politics.

With regard to whether the Literary Digest will conduct another presidential poll, the editors answer with questions:

"Should the Democratic Party have quit in 1924 when it reached a modern low-ebb in power and confidence, instead of going on to the greatest triumph in its history? Should the Republican Party have quit in 1912 when it carried only two states (Utah and Vermont)? Should the University of Minnesota, with the greatest record in modern football, give up the sport because it finally lost one game, after a string of 21 victories?"

Another Bridge to Cross

As to whether it will change its polling methods, the answer was:

"We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

But the conclusion puzzlingly remains the same as before election: "We did everything we knew to assure ourselves of being right."

"We conducted our poll as we had always done, reported what we found and have no alibis," the editors report. "We drew no special satisfaction from our figures, and we drew no conclusions from them. The result was disappointing only in the sense that it threw our figures out the window and left us without even the satisfaction of knowing why.

"As for the immediate future, the Digest feels that in truth 'the nation has spoken.' The Digest hails a magnificent President against whom it never uttered one word of partisan criticism . . ., can obtain genuine satisfaction from the knowledge that its several editors, as American citizens, and its millions of readers, as American citizens, will stand behind the First Citizen."

Reviewing the Reasons

Reviewing the reasons why it had not hit the bull's-eye as in its four previous quadrennial pre-counts, the magazine dismisses the one holding that in this election "for the first time in more than a century all the have-nots were on one side," stating that the fact remains "a majority of farmers, doctors, grocers and candlestick makers also voted for the President."

The "have-not" strata was reached in Chicago, it reports, where every third registered voter was included in its poll; in Scranton, Penna., where every other registered voter was polled; in Allentown, Penna., and other cities, where every registered voter was polled.

But the discrepancy reflected in the outcome appeared in the election figures with Chicago giving 65.24 per cent to the President, as compared to a 1 per cent differential favoring Mr. Landon reported by the Digest, and Allentown giving a 56.93 percentage for the President, as compared with the 52.32 per cent Landon-leaning forecast in this straw vote.

Comparative Guesses

"Your guess is as good as ours," the editors comment on this.

Then, as for the "too many Hoover votes" in its sample, the magazine admits it had "always got too big a sampling of Republican voters," but had not solved the answer unless it was that "Republicans live nearer mail boxes" or "Democrats generally disapprove of straw polls."

The sum total of the premier straw-vote hoax in the history of such polls was that the magazine had sent out "more than 10,000,000 ballots exactly as . . . before," and, since the poll was secret and the ballots came back with no identification beyond the postmark, the proportion that went to persons who voted for Herbert Hoover in 1932 and those who voted for President Roosevelt remained unknown.

Farley the Best Poll

As for the explanation that the magazine erred by trying to poll too many voters, the editors cite the Baltimore (Md.) Sun's poll which mailed ballots to "more persons per square mile in Maryland than we did anywhere except in the cities—and were a lot nearer right."

"Also," they add, "the man who came nearer the right answer than all the polls put together was Jim Farley, and Jim based his prediction on reports from tens of thousands of precinct leaders in every city, town and hamlet in the country.

"So—what?

"So we were wrong, although we did everything we knew to assure ourselves of being right."

Fear of Straw Balloting Influencing Voters Appears Routed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—What about the Literary Digest, and what about straw votes anyway? These questions rise once more with the Digest's own discussion of its forecast this year, released today.

As to the polls generally, one big and encouraging fact stands out. In 1932, and on former occasions, there were many who feared the effect of straw polls in swelling the "bandwagon vote." Unthinking citizens, it was feared, would see by a straw poll that the election tides were running in one direction, and would hasten to go with the tide. The powers of suggested victory, unleashed by an impressive poll like that of the Digest, were feared to be harmful to free, democratic expression.

But this fear has been almost entirely absent in 1936. Nobody suggested that the Digest's reiterated forecast for Governor Landon had persuaded voters to support him, or that the Gallup, Crossley, or Baltimore Sun polls—which indicated a Roosevelt victory—were wooing citizens to the other side. So one potential danger has been laid to rest, temporarily at least.

Job for Statisticians

However, in 1940 as in 1936, it will still be possible for a thoughtful and statistically inclined citizen to make his own adjustment of Digest figures, as many did this time. There are several different adjustments which seemed essential, but the principal one was to compare the ballots coming into the Digest with the way the actual election turned out in 1932.

On each ballot, the voter recorded for the Digest how he voted in 1932, and his preference this year. It was seen from the totals, weekly as they were published, that more people who supported President Hoover in 1932 were sending in ballots than those who voted for Candidate Roosevelt. By comparing this percentage with the actual votes received by the two candidates in 1932, you could figure out how unbalanced the Digest vote really was.

After obtaining the percentage, and taking account of a number of other factors, such as the third party vote, the conclusion was that the Digest figures indicated a bare majority for Governor Landon. Some other computations arrived at a bare majority for President Roosevelt, but all were within a fractional point of the 50-per-cent line.

Now You Know How

This result could be taken as an accurate poll of the groups reached by the Digest. Then, if you added in the groups that they reached less adequately, you found that their figures—on the surface indicating a big Landon victory—were in reality an indication of a Roosevelt triumph, but an indeterminable margin. Many political writers made this adjustment and, while their figures varied, they all came out in the same general direction.

But the Digest editors refused to adjust their figures, and in their statement today describe their refusal as being a refusal to "interpret," saying that "we had no stake in the result other than the wish to preserve our well-earned reputation for scrupulous bookkeeping."

The Digest statement is couched in the best of good humor, and is an appealing apologia. Its neatest whimsical phrase, which perhaps puts the whole thing in a nutshell, and expresses the fact that more Republicans sprang to the task of marking ballots and returning them, is:

"Do Republicans live nearer mail boxes?"

Street-Parking Meters Tested in Macon, Ga.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Put your nickel in the slot—and get—peunuts? gum?—no! an hour's parking! A new system of parking meters has been installed on Cherry street, main street of Macon, Ga., as an experiment to solve downtown parking congestion.

When a prospective parker drives up into the diagonal parking space marked off at the curb he sees a post topped by a clocklike meter. He deposits his nickel which starts the mechanism going. When the hand moves around into the red portion the time is getting short, hour is almost up. The parker must either come back and claim his car—or put another nickel in the slot. Otherwise he will find two imposing looking officers guarding his car on his return. A subpoena will result.

City officers have declared themselves pleased with the experiment so far, stating that the financial returns have been satisfactory and the plan successful in keeping parking under better control than heretofore. But the merchants on the side streets complain that parking there has increased, congesting the space in front of their places of business. "Either take the meters off Cherry street or—give us meters, too!" they say.

The meters are in effect only until 6 p. m. and comparative laxity with the parkers is being practiced thus far by police until the public is accustomed to the system, officials say.

Saskatchewan Cities Arrange Home Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Rehabilitation of homes in Saskatchewan cities and towns is expected to follow the passage of a new Federal Government loan policy, whereby loans up to $2000 for home rehabilitation may be obtained at low interest rates. The money will be made available through financial institutions.

Already city councils of Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon are making efforts to start a repair program as soon as possible.

Birmingham Links Cultural Course With Commercial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—An experiment in more liberal education is being tried at the City of Birmingham Commercial College during the present session.

"It is intended," the college authorities say, "for young men and women (of all ages) who seek something more out of life than the professional knowledge and enthusiasm they must have for the work—whether it is commercial, technical or professional—by which they earn their living.

"In an age of mechanism and routine there are still many who desire to train themselves for those major tasks and opportunities which lie beyond the narrow boundaries of their particular vocation."

Gift of Rare Chelsea Figurine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the china factory of Chelsea, 180 years ago, an artist modeled a delicate figurine of a nurse and child—only one of many models he made under the watchful eyes of his manager, Nicolas Sprimont. Today his dainty china piece stands in a glass case, a masterpiece, rare, priceless, preserved for the world to appreciate.

This porcelain figure is the rarest and most precious of latest acquisitions to the Victoria and Albert Museum here, the gift of Signora A. Cardinale-Topham, generous Italian donor of other works of art, who gave this last piece before returning to her native land from Britain.

None know who the modeler was. His name has disappeared. No exact date can be given to his work. But so fine is the porcelain, and of such a texture, that experts knew it was modeled some time between 1750 and 1755, in the finest years of the Chelsea factory. A red anchor marked in an angle of the base bears out the evidence of its art, placing it in this period—the red anchor period of Chelsea china—so highly favored by collectors of English porcelain.

At this time the work was done with a special porcelain mixture, since discarded. In modern days it is considered too difficult to work in. It was really an opaque glass and gave, when baked, a beautiful finish, smooth, delicate and consistent.

Extremely rare and so delicately made, the figure has come, the museum declares, as "a welcome accession to the museum collections."

Courts in St. Louis Adopt Consolidated System for Juries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The consolidated jury system, already in use in the courts of New York, Boston, Chicago, and other large cities, will be put in effect in the 10 circuit courts of St. Louis for the term beginning Dec. 7.

It will be both easier and harder for a prospective juror to get excused from duty. The entire panel will appear before a judge presiding in the assignment division. If the man who has a legitimate excuse, such as pressing business or personal plans that would be badly upset, is excused, he will have to set a date within a reasonable time to return and fulfill his duty.

Jubilee of 'Small Man's Safe'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Post Office Savings Bank, the "small man's safe," has now served the public for 75 years.

With its recent jubilee celebrations comes the news that the savings bank now holds £414,000,000 for its depositors, an average of £41 each.

The bank was established at the instance of William Ewart Gladstone. Since the days of the famous Liberal Prime Minister the bank's deposits have grown fourfold.

Better times are now reflected in the fact that the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is £10 more than the average five years ago.

When the bank first opened in 1861, business was started in 300 post offices. Three months later this number was increased to 1700. By the end of the following year more than £2,000,000 had been received in deposits.

Today the staff totals 3500, of whom two thirds are women. The bank's printing press and envelope-making factory are responsible for an annual output of about 4,000,000 books, 60,000,000 forms and 27,000,000 envelopes.

Depositors are able to save by means of stamps, buying them separately whenever they have a few coppers to spare and filling in a card. The total on the card, when handed in at a post office, is then credited to their account. Annual interest on deposits is paid at a fixed rate of 2½ per cent.

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The Quality Car in the Low-price Field



V·8
85 HORSEPOWER
Maximum Performance with Good Economy
Bore, 3.062 in. Stroke, 3.75 in. Displacement, 221 cubic in.

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Good Performance with Maximum Economy
Bore, 2.6 in. Stroke, 3.2 in. Displacement, 136 cubic in.

Two Engine Sizes - One Wheelbase

AND A NEW LOW PRICE

THE New Ford V-8 for 1937 is the most beautiful Ford car ever offered. It is built in only one size—with one standard of roomy comfort and modern appearance. But you may have either the improved 85-horsepower V-8 engine for maximum performance—or the new 60-horsepower V-8 engine for maximum economy. The smaller engine makes possible a lighter car—a lower priced car, with lower operating costs—and permits still more people to enjoy the smoothness and reliability of the V-type 8-cylinder engine.

Improved 85-horsepower V-8 engine—Drive it and watch the speedometer!

If any single factor contributes more than another to establish the Ford as the quality car in the low-price field, it is the V-type 8-cylinder engine. More than three million owners are now enjoying its superior performance on the road. When you drive the 1937 Ford powered with the improved 85-horsepower V-8 engine, you are master of a modern power plant that gives you everything you can possibly demand in speed and acceleration. Today it is a better engine than ever—with a better cooling system and new smoothness of operation. Yet improved carburetion enables it to deliver its thrilling performance with unusually good gasoline mileage.

New 60-horsepower engine—Drive it and watch the fuel gage!

The new 60-horsepower V-type 8-cylinder engine is almost an exact replica of the "85"—except for size, weight and power. It delivers V-8 smoothness and quietness—even at speeds up to 70 miles an hour—with gasoline mileage so high that it creates an entirely new standard of economy in modern motor car operation.

We invite you to see this new Ford car, and arrange to drive one equipped with the engine that fits your own needs.

BASE PRICES $480 AND UP At Dearborn Plant

Taxes, Delivery and Handling, Bumpers, Spare Tire and Accessories Additional

Body types available with 60 or 85 horsepower engine (without de luxe equipment): Tudor Sedan, Tudor Touring Sedan, Fordor Sedan, Fordor Touring Sedan, Five-window Coupe . . . De Luxe types, with 85-horsepower engine: Tudor Sedan, Tudor Touring Sedan, Fordor Sedan, Fordor Touring Sedan, Five-window Coupe, Roadster, Phaeton, Club Cabriolet, Convertible Cabriolet, Club Coupe, Convertible Sedan.

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$25 a month, after usual down payment, buys any model 1937 Ford V-8 Car—from any Ford dealer—anywhere in the United States. Ask your Ford dealer about the easy payment plans of the Universal Credit Company.

FEATURES THAT CHANGE—AND SOME THAT DON'T

NEW FEATURES OF THE 1937 FORD V-8 CAR—

APPEARANCE—Newly designed. Distinctive front end, with headlamps recessed in fender aprons. Modern lid-type hood hinged at the back. Larger luggage space. Spare tire enclosed within body. Completely new interiors. Slanting V-type windshield opens in closed cars.

COMFORT AND QUIET—A big, roomy car. Extra space is in the body, where you want it—not taken up by the engine under the hood. Comfort of the Ford Center-Poise Ride is further increased by smoother action of the long-tapering springs, with new pressure lubrication. New methods of mounting body and engine make this a quieter car.

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BRAKES—New Easy-Action Safety Brakes, of the cable and conduit control type. "The safety of steel from pedal to wheel." Self-energizing — car momentum is used to help apply the brakes. About one-third less pedal pressure is required to stop the car.

BODY—Not an ounce of wood used for structural strength. Frame structure is all steel—sheathed with steel panels, top, sides and floor. All are welded into a single steel unit of great protective strength. Safety Glass all around at no extra charge.

FORD FEATURES THAT NEVER CHANGE

Precision manufacture . . . high-quality materials; specialized steels for special uses . . . every feature proved before adopting . . . long life and reliability . . . low first cost and low operating cost . . . all the Ford standards that have created The Quality Car in the Low-price Field.

1937 FORD V·8—ON DISPLAY TOMORROW AT FORD DEALERS' SHOWROOMS

U. S. Surveys Floor of Ocean For New Chart

Tiny Flags 250 Miles Off Boston Show Progress of the Work

Service to Safety

Great Advances Made in the Work Since Inaugurated In Time of Jefferson

Tiny flags fluttering from barrel buoys in the trans-Atlantic steamship lanes, 250 miles east of Boston, arouse but passing wonder of travelers, yet behind placement of those flags stands a group of earnest workers and more than a century of research, surveys, accumulation of information of inestimable value in the study of many scientific, engineering, legal and economic problems not even dreamed of 100 years ago.

For the flags are markers for a survey party of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, dragging wires over the ocean floor, charting rocks, reefs, submarine mountains and valleys, that a new chart may be prepared for safety of navigation. It is one more of the many protective services rendered by the United States Government.

Slight Attention

Perfunctory notices of issuance of a new chart or tide table attracts but slight attention outside of those directly interested. Yet, services of a vast array of natural scientists, engineers, mariners and even aviators were called upon in their preparation.

Originating from an Act of Congress in 1807, adopted during the administration of President Jefferson, the Coast Survey which in 1878 became the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States—coasts under its jurisdiction. But modern progress and growth of aviation expanded the charting of coastal waters to take in the land.

Air Charting

An air charting of the United States was undertaken a few years ago and is only now being completed, with elaborate air maps available for all but two of the many districts into which the country was divided. The last two districts are west of the Mississippi and are expected to be ready shortly, thus opening to air pilots complete information of landmarks, rivers, railroads, leading highways, on air maps.

Duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in safeguarding navigators of sea and air in the technical realm include: Base measure, triangulation, topography and hydrography along the coasts; survey of rivers to the head of tidewater or ship navigation; deep-sea soundings, temperature and current observations along the coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan streams; magnetic observations and researches, and publication of maps showing variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research; determination of heights and of geographic positions by astronomic observations by latitude, longitude and azimuth and by triangulation to furnish reference points for state surveys.

Offices Scattered

Offices of the Survey are scattered throughout the country, the Boston office in charge of Lieut. Elliott B. Roberts, being in Custom House tower.

Tides and currents of the coastal waters and their tributaries and the magnetic properties of the earth have been studied in order to give the mariner information essential to his safety. But they have other uses, with thousands of persons thronging the seashore summer resorts of the nation, coming from every one of the 48 states. Tidetables, made available by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, now come in the category of "best sellers" as various parties plan outings and fishing expeditions.

Shore Lands

In some states the shore lands are one of the leading items of state wealth, taxes assessed on their enhanced values yielding generous support to state and municipal treasuries. These shores are con-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, colder, temperature near or slightly below freezing tonight; Saturday fair and warmer; moderate northwest and north winds, becoming variable and southwesterly.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday, somewhat colder tonight, warmer Saturday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday, slightly colder in extreme east portion tonight, warmer Saturday.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday, warmer Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds, diminishing and becoming southwest or south Saturday, and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	41	Minneapolis	34	32
Bermuda	72	68	New Orleans	52	50
Chicago	40	40	New York	44	43
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	52	52
Helena	32	28	Philadelphia	44	42
Jacksonville	56	56	St. Louis	40	40
Kansas City	30	30	San Francisco	56	56
Los Angeles	66	60	Washington	44	38
Miami	74	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 13.
B—Minimum, Nov. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:50 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet
Saturday, 10:56 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet

Lights all vehicles at 5:34 p. m.

First National Bank Takes Over Atlantic Assets
Grant to Resist Any Attempts to Oust Him

Boston Today

Atlantic Bank Affairs Cleared

The affairs of the Atlantic National Bank were practically cleared up today in a court order by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney.

This order authorized all assets of the Atlantic National, tangible and intangible, real estate, and financial assets, be taken over by the First National Bank of Boston for the sum of $9,740,437.50.

The court's action carried the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington, D. C. and was presented to the court here by Edmund J. Brandon, receiver for the bank, and formerly head of the Securities and Exchange Corporation in Boston.

Included in the court order was approval of a compromise settlement of the assessment on the shareholders. This assessment was set at $10 a share last March and in the compromise is now $1.50 a share.



John Pearson
New England Regional Director for Social Security Act

By a Staff Photographer
Louis Resnick
Director of Informational Service

Grant Prepares To Resist Ouster

Defiant warning that he will fight any attempt to remove him from his $7000-a-year position as a member of the Public Utilities Commission was given by Richard Grant today.

The warning followed strong hints from Gov. James M. Curley that he planned to remove Mr. Grant from the post.

Mr. Grant became associated with the Governor during the gubernatorial campaign of 1934, when he made many radio addresses in behalf of the Governor. When Mr. Curley went to the State House he made Mr. Grant his chief secretary.

The arrangement, however, apparently was not entirely satisfactory. Mr. Grant became known as a stormy petrel in the Governor's office, and brought considerable publicity to the Governor when he "discovered" a dictograph hidden in the Governor's library. He charged the instrument had been placed there by political enemies. Later it was disclosed that the machine was a toy belonging to the Governor's son.

The Governor appointed Mr. Grant to the utilities post just a year ago today. It is understood that the Governor was piqued because his former radio mainstay did not speak for him during the recent senatorial campaign.

Yesterday the Governor admitted that he was considering asking for Mr. Grant's removal and added that he had asked Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the Utilities Commission, for a report on Mr. Grant's activities as a member of the commission.

Today Mr. Grant announced he would fight any ouster move. He declined to amplify as to just what steps he would take.

Professor Murray would not say whether he had furnished the Governor with the required report or not.

Teamsters Seek To Extend Strike

As the strike of some 25 truck drivers in Boston's market district continued through its second day without violence, strike leaders were hoping that other employees of packing concerns—meat handlers and cutters—migh join the walkout, thus tying up meat deliveries in the region on its busiest day, Saturday.

Crowds were thick during most of the day along Blackstone Street, between South Market and North Streets, where strikebreakers drove trucks up to the plant of Chamberlain & Co., for unloading. Although heavy throngs of picketers and onlookers pressed about the trucks when they arrived and there was obvious antagonism towards the strikebreakers, the police had no trouble in clearing passageway for the heavy traffic by shouting "Move along, boys!"

This afternoon, a large group of truck drivers from another part of the market section approached John M. Sullivan, president of the Teamsters International Union Local No. 25 (conducting the strike) and asked to be signed up. The drivers are the only group organized in the market district, a fact which curtails to some extent the strike threat.

Owing to the fact that the Chamberlain company, said to be the butt of the labor dispute, claims to have enough meat to last a week, immediate settlement of the dispute is not likely. Other firms affected include W. J. Veinnotte, Inc., which does Chamberlain's trucking, the T. Farrell & Co. and Harry Levine, whose two sons replaced his two daughters as truck drivers today.

The radical squad of the police department remained in the vicinity this morning for a short time, but departed when there were no signs of violence.

The belief was expressed by several persons that if cutters and handlers were to take any part in the strike, they would have to act quickly or else wait until after Thanksgiving. Large meats requiring cutting are replaced by turkey at the Thanksgiving season, thus eliminating to a great extent the need for cutters.

Cause of the walkout are long hours and low wages. Strikers complain that they were compelled to work from 3 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily for $18 a week. They demand a weekly wage of $34 for 48 hours and time and a half rates for overtime work.

Security Director Trained for Task

Whether his position as New England director of the New Deal's massive social security program constitutes his vocation or his avocation, John Pearson finds it hard to determine. At all events, his present work follows so closely his chosen career that it gives him fully as much pleasure as downright toil.

That this responsible position should fall to Mr. Pearson, however, was no political accident. The future of millions of Yankee dollars will be directed by hands which for a long time have been accustomed to holding the administrator's pen.

Training

Soon after his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1911, Mr. Pearson plunged in to research planning, and administration activities which have fitted him for this post. Early years were spent in training and groundwork; and in 1928, when he became a member of the New Hampshire research tax commission, he came into prominence.

From that year, Mr. Pearson's fortunes were tied with those of his native Granite State. Youthful, ambitious and determined, he undertook his state assignments with quiet forcefulness and dignified endeavor, at no time losing sight of his objective—proper administration of relief and better government administration procedure.

For All New England

In 1930, Mr. Pearson was appointed consultant to the New Hampshire Development Commission, a post which he held for three years. In the performance of his duties he became associated with former Gov. John G. Winant, twice re-elected to office, who was so impressed by Mr. Pearson's ability that when he became national chairman of the Social Security Board, he appointed Mr. Pearson regional director for the six New England states.

After a year's service as a member of the executive committee of the New England Council in 1933, Mr. Pearson became director of the New Hampshire Foundation, a private group of public-spirited citizens who worked for public interests. With funds supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation, the group made researches into more efficient procedures for state and local governments.

Social Insurance

Its most efficacious service to New Hampshire is considered by the Foundation to be the social insurance legislation which it introduced. At the time, the group had no government experience to fall back upon. Nevertheless, when Governor Bridges asked for the organization of a State unemployment insurance department, it was done; and in January, 1935, New Hampshire became the first state in the Union to qualify with an unemployment compensation department under the Social Security Act.

Mr. Pearson, therefore, was quite familiar with the Social Security Act some time previous to his appointment as New England regional director in May, 1936. And in view of his extensive training here in the northeastern part of the country, it was natural that he be assigned to this district.

Telling It Around

A visitor to his office today was Louis Resnick of Washington, D. C., director of the informational serv-

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Grain Elevator Rates Reduced

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received word today from Chicago, where a meeting of traffic executives of the railroads of the country is in session, that it was agreed that the charge at Boston for elevating export grain into elevators from freight cars should be cut 50 per cent.

This ruling reduced the charge of one cent a bushel to one half cent a bushel. Offhand it looked like a tremendous victory—probably will be a few years hence!

But despite the fact that this ruling puts the Port of Boston on a parity with the Port of New York in this particular, ships-news reporters gave their best attention to the announcement and then were agreed that it was a great saving—except that no American grain has been exported from Boston for the last couple of years!

Manager Davis, battler for the port, has been fighting for some such cut for weeks. He said, "The Vigorous co-operation of the railroads serving the port of Boston was the contributing factor in bringing about this victory."

Drought in the past two years has so lowered the grain crop that Boston, according to statistics, has not been a port for exporting grain. Instead, it has been the port of entry for a considerable amount of grain.

Headed here from the Argentine are two vessels, bearing corn. One is the British freight Zurichmoor, carrying 6775 tons of grain and due Sunday. The other is the Seringa, also bringing in a full cargo.

Investigation revealed that the only exception to exporting grain from the port of Boston would be Canadian grain shipped here because of winter conditions in the north and stored in the elevators until wanted by European purchasers.

Price of Foods Steadily Rising

It would be a thrifty housewife, indeed, who did not find her food budget mounting rather steadily these fall days. Virtually all cuts of meat, except pork, have advanced a few cents a pound, while dairy products are expected to rise shortly. Eggs today were at a peak at 63 cents a dozen for large, choice eggs.

Poultry, however, remains something of a bargain—a bargain, it should be said, in relation to its past cost. Small chickens brought 23 to 29 cents a pound today, native roasting chickens 35 to 40 cents a pound. Turkeys are plentiful and sold for 33 to 40 cents a pound.

Apples of many varieties are in the market and are of fine flavor and condition and reasonable in price. Use of quantities of apples in cooking a number of dishes was encouraged by distribution in many stores of special recipe booklets last week.

Council Blocks Curley Ouster Of Overholser

Grants Medical Society Hearing—Holds Up Other Removals

Hearing Next Week

Blocked by the executive council, Governor Curley failed in his move to oust Dr. Winfred Overholser, state commissioner of mental diseases, and thus abandoned momentarily preannounced plans to submit a long list of important appointments to the council.

Instead, before he can hope to remove Dr. Overholser, he must convince the Council that the appointment of Dr. David L. Williams in place of Dr. Overholser is for the good of the service, or possibly give definite assurance to "lame duck" councilors of state appointments. Yesterday the Council by a 6 to 3 vote granted the request of the Massachusetts Medical Society for a hearing on the Overholser case. The hearing will be held next Thursday at 1 p. m.

It is therefore expected the Governor will delay his expected important appointments and removals until after the hearing.

Nichols Loses Tax Job

Meanwhile, Nathaniel F. P. Nichols, brother of Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston, was removed from the pay roll in the state income tax division. He was deputy state income tax collector receiving $3100 a year.

His removal was one of three in the department yesterday to make way for so-called "lame-duck" politicians, who failed of re-election.

Others ousted were Kenneth C. MacDonald of Dorchester and J. Dolan Hathaway. In place of the three men were appointed Representative George F. Killgoar of Somerville, Representative Francis E. Ryan, both defeated for re-election, and James J. Kelly, defeated in the September primaries for State Senator. Representatives Killgoar and Ryan will receive $2400 a year; Mr. Kelly $1800.

Governor Saw Long

Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, is the actual appointing officer, his appointments being approved by the Governor and Council. But in general practice such positions are filled by the Governor. Changes in the department were forecast early yesterday when Mr. Long was called into conference by Governor Curley.

During its busy day the Council approved the establishment of three new positions in the State Department of Public Works but no appointments to those positions have been made as yet. The positions are right-of-way agent at $3660 to $4200 a year; assistant right-of-way at $2940 to $3480, and right-of-way negotiator, at $2160 to $2760. The vote was on straight party lines.

Meanwhile, the Governor's statement that he had "under consideration" a plan to oust Richard M. Grant from his $7000-a-year post as

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Industry on Swing Back to Bay State; Firms on Increase



Henry F. Long
Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation

Migration of Business Definitely Halted, Officials State

New Machinery Tax Is Listed as Factor

Rise in Employment and Pay Cited; Drive for New Industries Launched

A stimulating swing of industry back to Massachusetts and the end of industrial migration from the State is apparent as the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries today reported an increase of 300 to 400 firms operating here in 1936.

Business improvement and Massachusetts' new machinery tax law lifting a $4,000,000 tax load from the shoulders of existing concerns are seen as the motivating forces which are attracting industries toward Massachusetts and stopping the drift outward.

Machinery Tax Cut

The new machinery tax law reduces the levy on machinery from the average rate of $33 a $1000 under the local real estate tax system to $5 a $1000. Its passage, Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, constitutes the first progressive step toward reviving Massachusetts industries. It places Massachusetts in a better light when seeking to attract outside firms.

Hushed is the old cry that Massachusetts was taxing its industries out of existence. Instead has developed the feeling that Massachusetts is extending a strong helping hand to industry. As a result Commissioner Long has received many letters from outside firms inquiring about the new machinery tax, seeking to determine its effect upon operating costs.

Meanwhile, Roswell F. Phelps, director of the statistical division in the labor department, estimated between 8600 and 8700 firms are now in active production in Masachusetts today compared with 8300 in 1935. Employment has increased 7 per cent, wages climbed nearly 10 per cent.

Below 1929 Level

The number of firms now operating represents an increase of approximately 500 to 600 over the low point of 1933, when only 8145 were active. The 1929 level of 9845 operating firms, however, is still far away.

Back to Massachusetts is coming the small tool industry, Commissioner Long reported. The attractions are the skilled labor available, decreased taxation and the brighter business promise. City and town assessors are reporting an influx of small tool firms, such as the makers of mechanical stamping devices.

Mr. Phelps reported a majority of the newly-operating firms are companies which suspended operations during the depression and reopening now because of improved business conditions. However, he said, a number of outside companies have also settled here.

Migration Halted

Both Mr. Long and Mr. Phelps reported the migratory trend from Massachusetts, due to lower wages and other conditions in other sections of the country, has been halted. No longer is Massachusetts daily threatened with the loss of firms employing hundreds of persons. Both men contend the help received through the lower machinery tax may be the deciding factor in many cases where companies were operating on the border line between profit and loss.

Few if any important firms are now migrating, they state. Mr. Phelps explained that during the migratory period few of the larger textile and shoe plants as a whole left the State. Rather, certain departments were moved, while those divisions which manufactured the finer goods remained here.

The moving of those departments threw thousands of persons out of work. Yet such migration does not mean the textile industry is lost entirely to New England and Massachusetts, he asserted. It is being revived or continued through company shifts to newer processes, he claimed.

New Firms Sought

To attract new firms to Massachusetts a widespread organization has been developed. In practically every community of any size, Commissioner Long reported, a citizens committee has been formed to seek occupants for vacant plants. These committees are ready to supply necessary statistics to any inquiring firms.

The State Department of Labor and Industries, under Commissioner James T. Moriarty, is making an intensive drive to attract industries into Massachusetts. This year, it is understood, marks the first time particular attention has been paid by that department to such activity.

When the department receives letters from outside employers asking whether a plant of a certain size, in certain location and for a certain rent is available, inspectors furnish detailed reports. Mr. Phelps said numerous plants have settled in Massachusetts following sending of the reports.

Information on Tax

Commissioner Long's office is furnishing all necessary information on the new machinery tax, which is expected to play a considerable part in a continued industrial improvement.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department is attempting to counteract the impression that Massachusetts has

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

Business Better, Mill Wages Rise In New England

Encouraging news of wage increases continued to come from all parts of New England today. The wage boost announcements were coincident with reports of booming orders for cotton goods and worsteds.

Some of the representative wage announcements follow:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, employing about 2700 workers, today announced a 10 per cent increase in hourly and piece rates, effective for both the cotton-rayon and woolen divisions of the mill. It was estimated this will mean an approximate jump of $260,000 in the annual pay roll.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Nov. 13 (AP)—Walter H. Norton, factory manager, announced today an "upward revision" of wages for approximately 5000 workers in the footwear plant of the United States Rubber Products, Inc. The amount of the wage increase, which becomes effective Nov. 27, was not disclosed.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 13 (AP)—A notice posted in the Winooski branch of the American Woolen Company announced today that 2000 employees would receive a 10 per cent wage increase effective Nov. 23. The aggregate increase was not immediately available.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—News of wage increases came today to 3400 mill employees in this city and adjacent places. Fifteen hundred employees of the Abbott Worsted Co. in Lowell, Graniteville and Forge Village will receive a 10 per cent increase effective Nov. 22. Wages of 1200 employees of the Royal Worsted Co., U. S. Bunting Co., and Ames Worsted Co., will be increased 10 per cent Nov. 23, and 700 workers of the Talbot Mill in North Billerica will also receive a boost in pay, the amount and exact date to be determined.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—A 10 per cent pay increase for 250 employees of the Crown Worsted Company of this city, effective Nov. 23, was announced today by Henry Wood, treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—Ten per cent increases in pay, effective Nov. 23, were announced today by officials of the William H. Prendergast, Inc., mill at Bridgeton, employing 200 hands, and the Pocasset Worsted Company at Johnston, where 350 persons work.

Following the lead of the big fellows in industry, the Quality Buckle Company, employing only six persons, announced a 25 per cent wage increase effective Dec. 1.

Whiting Plant Sale Announced

Purchase of the assets and business of the ice-cream division of the Whiting Milk Companies, Inc., by National Dairy Products Corporation, was announced to employees of the Whiting corporation at a banquet tendered that group at the Hotel Bradford last night.

Official announcement of the association was made yesterday in New York by Thomas H. McInnerney, president of National Dairy, who also stated that his organization has taken over managerial control of the milk department of the Whiting companies, with an option to acquire complete ownership.

Vernon F. Hovey, vice-president of National Dairy in charge of New England and New York state, represented Mr. McInnerney at the banquet and welcomed the Whiting employees into the new organization. He said National Dairy is not coming here with a group of its own, but is depending upon the present employees.

Mr. Hovey announced that Dr. Carl W. Larson, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in the United States Department of Agriculture under the administration of President Wilson, and former head of the dairy husbandry department of Pennsylvania State College, will be the operating head of the new company to be known as the Whiting Milk Company.

With the change, effective yesterday, Joseph Willman, president of the Whiting Milk Companies, Inc.,

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

It Isn't the Shirt's Buttons, It's the Tail That Counts

It's no longer a question of button, button, who's got the button, when it comes to men's shirts. According to Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, extension clothing specialist at Massachusetts State College, shirt buttons stay on pretty well, nowadays. The big trouble, she says, is with the tails.

Mrs. Page has just completed a survey of men's shirting, and among other things she found the shape of the shirt tail is a quality indication. "Tails are cut square on good shirts. 'Fish' tails save on material and workmanship and are found in cheaper shirts," she explained. "By 'skimp-cut' some manufacturers can get 13 or 14 shirts out of the yardage necessary for 12 full-cut shirts." Skimpiness in the tail indicates skimpiness elsewhere, which is one reason for shirts not wearing well.

Other points that were brought out in the investigation are that the most satisfactory broadcloth shirts in the moderate range have a two-ply thread crosswise as well as lengthwise, that the term "pre-shrunk" may be a misnomer, and that good grade shirts have seven buttons down the front with four holes in each button.

Broadcloth is made of 2x1 threads as well as 2x2. This means that a two-ply thread was used lengthwise and a single thread crosswise. A 2x1 fabric construction results in an unequal strength lengthwise and crosswise, and will break out more quickly than 2x2. There is also a 1x1, or single thread construction.

One advertisement claimed "196 threads to the inch." This, Mrs. Page says, is a tricky bit of advertising. It does not state the number of lengthwise and the number of crosswise threads. Since the strength of a fabric depends to some extent on a balance in the number of threads, a label stating "196 threads" gives no clue to the fabric's durability. To the uninitiated "196 threads" might seem higher than "144x76."

Shrinkage is a very much misunderstood subject, according to this study. Such terms as "shrink-proof," "triple-shrunk" or "nonshrinkable" are meaningless. Only a guarantee that a fabric will not shrink more than a certain percentage during the life of the garment is of any value. However, Mrs. Page said the "sanforized" label is generally conceded to be a trustworthy assurance of minimum shrinkage. "Guaranteed not to shrink more than 1 per cent lengthwise and crosswise" is another definite statement.

Colors That Stand Up

As to color fastness, look for labels such as "colors fast to sun, washing, and perspiration," or "colors fast to soap and water, sun and weather, uric acid and perspiration, everything they encounter as wash fabrics." These are definite statements and promise satisfaction.

Reinforcements have much to do with the life of a garment, and in good shirts, yoke reinforcements should be of self-material. Cheap shirts have a single yoke thickness. There should be gussets at the end of the side seams to keep them from splitting. Buttonholes should be inserted in a reinforced front panel.

Another point to watch is the way shirt sleeve fullness is distributed at the cuff seam. Fullness is sometimes bunched here, and in addition to being objectionable in appearance, the sleeve may not wear so well with this treatment.

Twelve shirts priced from $1.50 to $2 showed stitches varying in seven different parts of the shirts and ranging from 11 to 27 stitches to the inch. The shortest stitches were used where they would show most: on collar, cuffs, and front pleat. The longest stitches were used on the tails. In contrast, one $2 shirt had a uniform 24 stitches to the inch throughout.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY FRANK BELL, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, in Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, Methuen. 7:45 p. m.

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr. 8:15. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:15.

COLONIAL — "Ethan Frome," starring Pauline Lord in a dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel of the same name. Presented by Max Gordon. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places with Lowell Thomas," "Star Reporter," "The City Slicker," "Shorty, the Sailor," "Four Eton Boys," newsreels and other shorts.



STATE AND ORPHEUM — Rosalind Russell and John Boles in "Craig's Wife." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 3:35, 5:45, 9. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," starring Irene Dunne. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 2:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "36 Hours to Kill," featuring Edward E. Horton. 1, 5, 8.

EXETER — "Murder by an Aristocrat," with Margaret Churchill. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor. 3:35, 6:25, 9:15.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Wedding Present," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Accusing Finger," featuring Kent Taylor, Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

UNIVERSITY — "The Gorgeous Hussy," starring Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:30, 3:20, 5:30, 7:20, 9:20.

BOSTON — "The Magnificent Brute," featuring Victor McLaglen. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Nils T. Granlund and his "Broadway After Dark" revue.

METROPOLITAN — "Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh, Joan Blondell and Allen Jenkins. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Showboat Ahoy," featuring Conrad Thibault in a musical revue.

MEMORIAL—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest "March of Time."

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:35, 9:40. Also "The Case of the Velvet Claws," with Warren William and Claire Dodd. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:45, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Dodsworth," starring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. Also "Ramona," with Loretta Young.

Radio Programs On Page 14

TREMONT — "Times Square Lady," with Virginia Bruce and Robert Taylor. 9, 11:42 a. m., 2:24, 5:22, 8:25. Also "Captain January," featuring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12:42, 3:40, 6:38, 9:41.

UPTOWN—"Wives Never Know." 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor. Jane Darwell and Arline Judge. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Tomorrow: "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. Also "36 Hours to Kill."

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Supper and social. Colonial Cooking Club, 234 Boylston Street. 6:15. Tomorrow: Information walk. Meet at Forest Hills El Station for 1:45 Dedham bus. Visit to old hotel sites. Also walk through Lynn Woods. Meet at Rowes Wharf at 1:45. About three miles.

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE — Also orchestral concert, movies and community singing. Teachers' College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues. 8.

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS—"Friday, the 13th," presented by the Brighton-Allston Community Theater. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Stained Glass" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Lecture on "Current Events" by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, 40 Beacon Street. 2:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Luncheon meeting. Address on "William Blake and Modern Thought" by Clifton Joseph Furness, of the New England Conservatory of Music, 3 Joy Street. 1.



New England Security Head Trained in Social Planning

(Continued from Page 11)

ice of the Social Security Board and the man in charge of all of the publications relating to the work of the board.

He was understandably jubilant today in announcing at the local office that the Government Printing Office has just completed a run of 50,000,000 copies of Form No. 9, a four-page flier, "Security in Your Old Age," which will be distributed to employees of industrial and business establishments.

Mr. Resnick also has charge of motion picture films related to the work of the board and is now on his third "short," which is a pictorial explanation of how the worker avails himself of the safeguards of the Social Security Act. He spoke at noon at a luncheon-conference of the Boston group of the National Social Work Publicity Council at the Twentieth Century Club.

At his desk in the board's Boylston Street headquarters, Mr. Pearson talks frankly and with conviction about the act.

"This Act," he said, "is one of the most progressive steps in government procedure in the country's history. Its only fault lies in the fact that it should have been passed long ago."

Looking Back a Moment

That such legislation was contemplated some time ago was shown in the director's files, in which is a record of the unemployment conference held in President Harding's Administration in 1921. Former President Hoover headed the conference, during the course of which he remarked: "With the coming of each period of industrial depression, there is a growing demand for some system of dealing with the unemployment question on a dignified basis. Any forms of unemployment insurance which would create an economic motive to regularize employment, is worthy of the most careful consideration."

Careful consideration was given the present law, Mr. Pearson said, and it was enacted by an overwhelming majority in Congress, which reflected a demand that the community as a whole fortify itself against wholesale destitution.

Industrial Quick-Change

"Years ago," he sent on, "the shiftless job seekers in the nation could be taken care of. The West and Southwest were not fully developed. Discovery of oil and gold opened more jobs than there were men at the time to fill them. As for the lazy element, who just would not work, the poor laws took care of them.

"Nowadays, however," he continued, "when the coal industry, for instance, gives way to oil, and 200,000 workers are left idle in Pennsylvania, tramp treatment will not work. The Social Security Act will take care of such men in the future by providing for them suitable compensation when they are unemployed. Social security will reward John Workman with an earned retirement income, while Joe Dolittle in future years can look only to the charity of public welfare authorities."

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That's what this striking Treadeasy street oxford is for every woman. Ultra smart lines are only half the story . . . it's comfortable and scientifically built.

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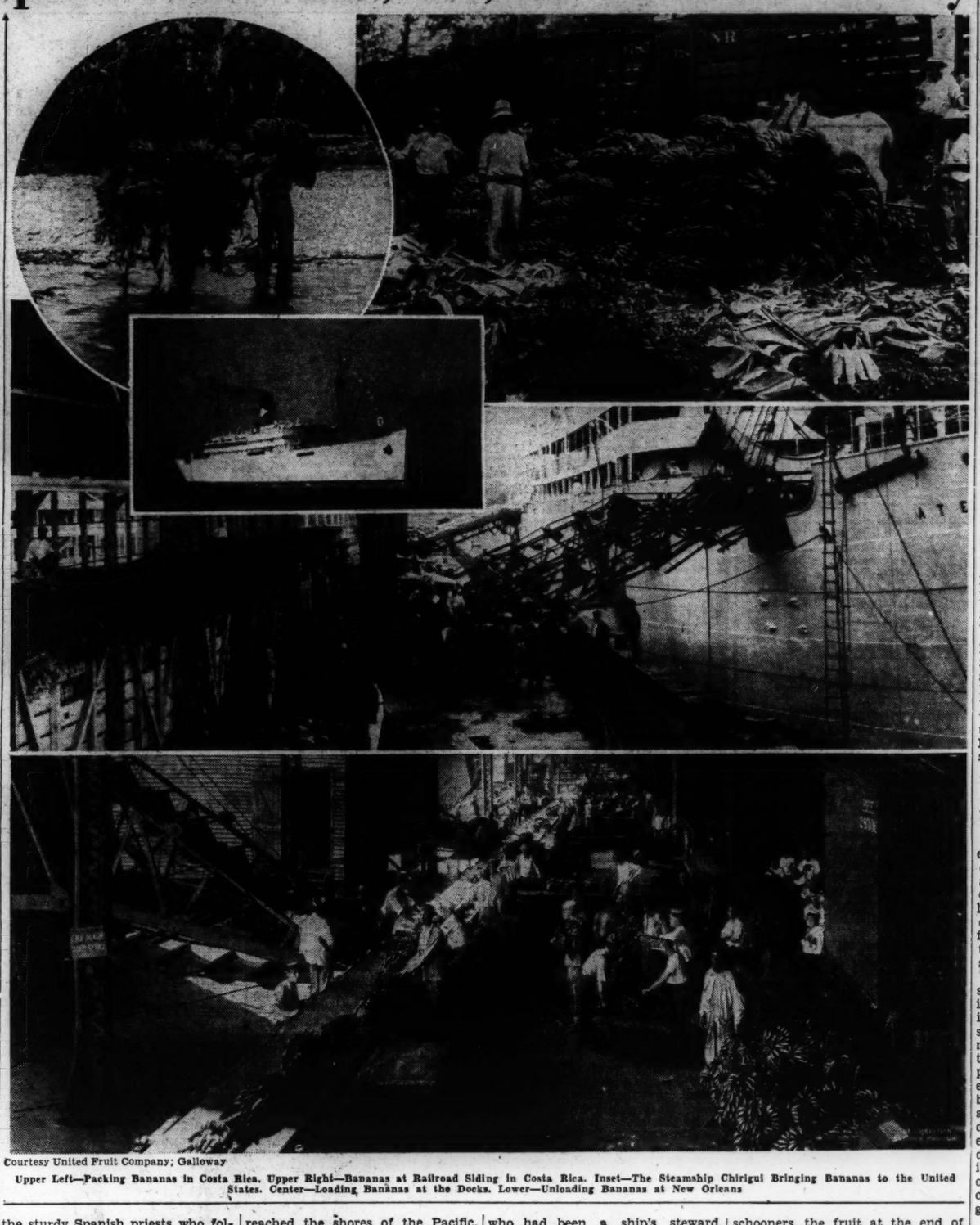
NOTICE

Next MONDAY we offer a rare specialty shop stock of expensive clothes for women—

BECAUSE we sell only for CASH *we announce to those women who know the "rare" values that can be purchased only in Filene's Basement, we urge you now to plan to have enough cash (or checks) on hand so that you won't miss this opportunity MONDAY, at 9:30 A. M.*

Boston Imports Total 450,000,000 Bananas Yearly

History of development of this staple article of food is traced back to India, from where it found its way to east coast of Africa and later across the Atlantic to the new world.



Courtesy United Fruit Company; Galloway

Upper Left—Packing Bananas in Costa Rica. Upper Right—Bananas at Railroad Siding in Costa Rica. Inset—The Steamship Chirigui Bringing Bananas to the United States. Center—Loading Bananas at the Docks. Lower—Unloading Bananas at New Orleans

There are 450,000,000 bananas consumed each year in Boston and vicinity—which gives promise of a run for its money for the humble bean, on which Boston has built much of its culinary renown. No less an authority than H. L. Harris of the United Fruit Company can vouch for these figures, as his company has unloaded that number of bananas in Boston this last year.

A look into the history of this fruit indicates something of the background of such a well known and popular food.

Though of ancient origin, the banana has become a staple food of modern times. Tracing its history through the centuries is interesting, for it is interwoven with much of legend and romance.

Colorful History

Probably few of the millions who today enjoy this remarkable fruit know anything of its colorful and varied history, or realize the wide range of human endeavor involved in its cultivation and in its rapid but long journey from the tropical plantation to the consumer's table.

The banana industry has been an important factor in creating a better understanding between the United States and the Caribbean countries and has contributed much to their economic development.

The use of the banana as a food for man antedates historical data by many years. Its earliest home is presumed to have been in the humid tropical regions of southern Asia, where it is known that at the relatimely late date of 327 B. C. the armies of Alexander the Great found the fruit in abundance in the valley of the Indus. Men discovered very early that the roots, even though dried and carried long distances, would flourish in suitable soil and climate. In the great migrations from southern Asia, the banana was carried eastward to the islands of the Pacific.

Obtained in India

The Arabs obtained the fruit in India, and probably introduced it into the Holy Land and northern Egypt, where it was known before the Mohammedan conquest of 650 A. D.

By the trade which flourished across the Indian Ocean in the first 10 centuries of the Christian Era, the banana was established on the east coast of Africa. It is believed that the Arabs, with their traffic in ivory and slaves, gradually carried the fruit from tribe to tribe across equatorial Africa to the Guinea coast on the Atlantic. Here the banana was found by the Portuguese when they arrived, about 1482. Recognizing its value as a food, they carried the plant and its African name "banana," with the slaves whom they captured, from the Guinea coast to the Canary Islands.

Across the Atlantic

The next great step in the world journey of the banana was from these islands across the Atlantic to the New World. According to the consensus of scientific opinion it was not native to America. The ancient Indian tribes of the Western Hemisphere had no word for the fruit, nor did they leave among their records any pictures of or any reference to it.

Credit for bringing this valuable fruit to the New World belongs to Friar Tomas de Berlanga, one of the sturdy Spanish priests who followed the conquering forces of their King. As a missionary he came in 1516—only a few years after the discovery of America by Columbus—to the island of Santo Domingo, bringing with him a few banana roots from the Canaries.

Later he was made Bishop of what is now Panama, where he also introduced the fruit. Other missionaries in the New World followed his example, for records show that when the location of a mission had been chosen, one of the first works was to see to the planting of bananas and plantains in order that there should be no lack of food. When the banana in its westward course reached the shores of the Pacific, its long journey around the world was complete.

Wrote of Banana

As late as the middle of the nineteenth century, travelers and naturists wrote of the banana as a delicious fruit for the peoples of the tropics, but its possibilities as a staple food for the inhabitants of the temperate zone were not then realized.

It is supposed that the first bananas brought to the United States came from Cuba to New York early in the nineteenth century. By 1850 clipper ships were bringing occasional small cargoes, and soon after the Civil War, Carl A. Franc, who had been a ship's steward, started the first regular importations. The fruit was from Aspinwall, within the present Panama Canal Zone.

In the light of subsequent events, it is of interest to note that the two real founders of the banana industry—Captain Lorenzo D. Baker and Minor C. Keith—made their first banana ventures within two years of each other, Baker in 1870 and Keith in 1872.

The decade from 1880 to 1890 was marked by steadily increasing banana importations by various firms to the Atlantic and Gulf ports, and by the gradual passing of the use of schooners, the fruit at the end of that period being transported almost entirely by steamships. It was during this period, in 1885, that the Boston Fruit Company had been formed. This was an association of 10 New Englanders, headed by Andrew Preston of Boston. In 1899 the Boston Fruit Company interests were merged into the United Fruit Company.

The banana plant or tree as it is commonly called, is a rapidly growing herbaceous perennial which contains in the aggregate about 85 per cent of water. It is probably the largest terrestrial plant not having a woody stem above ground.

The banana is one of the few absolutely sterile shrubs as the seeds are valueless, and propagation is derived from root stock. The true stem or "rhizome" of the banana is subterranean. Each plant developed to maturity from the rhizome bears a "single bunch" of bananas, which is made up of "hands" (clusters), each containing from 10 to 20 individual bananas, or "fingers" (usually about 16).

Tropical Countries

Commercially bananas are classed as having from six to nine hands. Any bunch having less than six hands is not readily marketable. Bananas are grown in practically all the moist tropical countries, where they constitute one of the principal foods.

The United Fruit Company now operates a regular fleet of banana boats to the large ports in the United States. These boats are refrigerated and otherwise constructed to get the bananas here safely, on time, and in prime condition.

To dispatch the modern type of refrigerated steamship at regular and frequent intervals, with a cargo of from 45,000 to 85,000 stems of prime freshly cut fruit, requires, first of all, a vast area of good producing land, connected with the tropical port by extensive railways. These in turn are fed by a network of light tram-lines. In some instances the fruit is hauled 160 kilometers by rail. On the farms the number of riding, work and pack animals required amounts to thousands, and a small army of laborers is constantly occupied.

The problem of discharging banana cargoes varies with the local conditions existing at the different ports. While the steamship is nearing port, every preparation is made both on board the vesssel and at the dock to commence unloading as soon as the ship is made fast.

Latest Developments

Many of these banana carriers embody the latest developments in marine construction, including the most modern devices to insure safety at sea. They maintain a constant and regular service between the Carribean ports and those of the United States.

Carrying mail and passengers these fruit ships make possible a constant exchange of ideas and business details; they give an assured outlet for the tropical produce of the Carribean and make it possible for northern articles of produce to be obtained in exchange.

A romantic and interesting story, pages could be filled with the drama, the pathos, the labor, and the other problems necessitated to give the North American continent the unobtrusive—but very valuable—banana.



What's Going On In the Arts

John McCormack

AFTER an absence of two years, John McCormack returned to Symphony Hall last night. Loth to allow him to depart the audience recalled him for encores until in self-defense, no doubt, he reminded his listeners that he had been coming to Boston for 26 years, during which he had made many warm friends, numbers of whom he recognized in the audience. He bade them good-by, and in the speech there was no note of return. If this was indeed his last Boston concert, it does Mr. McCormack honor to thus slip quietly out of the place which he has made for himself here. If he intends to return, he will doubtless find his loyal public waiting for him.

The program last night comprised four groups of songs and a group of pianoforte solos by Mr. Edwin Schneider, so long Mr. McCormack's efficient accompanist. Two arias by Handel opened the program. The next group included "Panis Angelicus" by Franck instead of the Rachmaninoff song announced. Irish folk songs comprised a group, and the singer closed with miscellany by Schneider, Bantock and Charles, including also a traditional Scottish melody arranged by MacLeod.

Bostonians have always admired Mr. McCormack's ability to point a phrase or emphasize a melodic line. He is still able to do this, although his voice has acquired a huskiness. In the Irish songs, as always, Mr. McCormack did some of his most ingratiating work, and it is as a singer par excellence of these ballads that we shall longest remember the art of John McCormack. The very large audience applauded enthusiastically, not forgetting to give Mr. Schneider his justly earned share of its approbation.

G. M. S.

Graphic Art and Handicraft

THE second exhibition of this season is being offered by the artists of the WPA at the Federal Art Gallery, 50 Beacon street. It consists of prints and drawings, sculpture and decorative crafts. A quantity of material has been selected from the workers on the project, and there is a good opportunity for curious visitors to learn about the scope of work, the quality and application.

The graphic arts in America seem to have advanced more rapidly than the formal are of painting. Graphic art is in certain respects more exacting, with its technical complexity; it does not permit the free experiment and erratic procedure of paint. A graphic arts exhibition seems consequently less bold and more conventional. There are a few exhibitors in the current display who hold forth audaciously, even brilliantly, especially those who draw with crayon or with pen and ink. We might even say that some of the most spirited young talents of this vicinity are working under government patronage.

Some wash drawings come very close to oils in tonal quality and gravity of pigment. They refer to sentimental and dramatic moods. Others refer not to emotional, but to formal or decorative phases of interest. It is a delight to see how firmly, how roundly several exhibitors work, condensing into a few outlines, a few shadows, the full qualification of the subject. Few work on a photographic basis, becoming deadlocked in fussy shadows. Today the progressive artist takes for granted the formal and not the topographic emphasis.

There are some capably wrought drypoints, some decorative block prints, some brilliant satires in sepia wash, some workmanlike wood engravings. There are pencil drawings, aquatints, sketches.

Wood carvings provide an appreciable part of the display. There is a speaker's desk, a pair of decorative spandrels and some panels. The designs have been adapted for the use of the carvings and in all instances have been cut with a feeling for the textural possibilities of the medium. There are, besides, some sculptures, a painting on glass and some vases.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

IT IS unfortunate that the management of Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters feels it necessary to bill the inconsequential farce called "Theodora Goes Wild" above Columbia's finely intelligent and moving version of "Craig's Wife," the George Kelly drama which won the Pulitzer Prize 10 years ago. Both films began a week's run yesterday.

"Craig's Wife" is one of the outstanding films of this or of any season. The tragedy of a woman who puts household ikons before everything else and is finally left alone in her house that is not a home, is brilliantly directed by Dorothy Arzner. And the Mrs. Craig of Rosalind Russell is a character long to be remembered. Her eye for the minutest disarray of furniture or ornaments, her frigidly calculating attitude toward her husband, her seering politeness toward those she considers intruders are brought to life by Miss Russell in a remarkably modulated performance.

John Boles is winning as Craig, less wooden than usual, although his limitations are still apparent in the big scenes. But he does make us believe in Walter Craig, which is the main thing. Alma Kruger has some fine moments as the aunt and Jane Darwell and Billie Burke contribute their usual well-tempered characterizations. Others in a notable cast include Dorothy Wilson, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Walburn, Robert Allen, Elisabeth Risdon, Nydia Westman and Kathleen Burke.

"Theodora Goes Wild," starring Irene Dunne, is by no means "the gayest, grandest comedy since 'Mr. Deeds,'" as one of the advertisements fondly states. Its chief flaw lies in the writing. The cast, under Richard Boleslawski's light touch, works hard with some of the most unfunny lines on record. Miss Dunne is engaging as the prim small town girl who writes love stories on the sly and—in some gorgeous looking gowns—shows the big town a thing or two about cutting loose when a young artist decides to "liberate" her. Melvyn Douglas plays the artist with refreshing understatement.

J. D. B.

Brookline, Now 231 Years of Age, Gets Out Its 'Baby Pictures'

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, prepares a display of old prints dating back almost to 1705.







Courtesy Brookline Public Library

Three of the Pictures of Early Brookline to Be Shown Next Week at the Brookline Public Library

Upper—Washington Square, Looking East, in 1887. The Small Building, Center, Is a Tannery; the Peaked Roof Is on an Old Gas House

Below, at Left—View in the Direction of Brookline Village From Near the Junction of Huntington and South Huntington Avenues in 1855

Below, at Right—Coolidge Brothers Store at Coolidge Corner, Looking East, in 1887

Brookline is receiving birthday congratulations today.

In all the maturity of her 231 years she is not making much fuss over the occasion, but this shunning of ostentation will be made up for next week when the Hannah Goddard Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution stages a display of old prints in the Brookline Public Library.

These prints are the "baby pictures" of Brookline—some of them dating back almost to 1705 when the town was a part of Boston and was referred to as the "Muddy River hamlet" and "Boston Commons."

The prints present a vivid contrast between then and now. A queer old print of 1855 pictures Brookline from what was old Heath street, near the present intersection of Huntington and South Huntington avenues, the scene of the much-talked-about overpass. Then there was only a single horseman and dumpcart to cause traffic congestion, and no WPA workers visible.

"Green Hill," the mansion built in 1732, is of special interest today, as here for 10 years lived George Cabot, great-great-great-grandfather of the youthful United States Senator-elect from Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. George Cabot also went to Washington as a United States Senator from Massachusetts in 1791.

There are views of Brookline Village or Puch Bowl Village, as it was formerly called owing to the nearby Punch Bowl Tavern, owned by Nehemiah Davis, who built "Green Hill." Punch Bowl Village was an important artery through which all teaming trade entering Boston from west and north had to pass en route to Boston Neck.

Coolidge Corner was just like a present-day New England village center, while Washington Square resembled a race course surrounding a paddock.

The homestead of the Goddards, dating back to 1667, from which the Hannah Goddard Chapter takes its name, still stands. In the adjoining barn were hidden the military stores later used at Dorchester Heights by General George Washington, whom John Goddard served as wagonmaster.

Brookline invites the public to this exhibition which turns the clock backward. It says with Thomas Jefferson, "Those wards called townships in New England are the vital principle of their governments, and have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government, and for its preservation."

Increase in Students Yearly

There were 434,864 high school pupils in 1934; 422,375 in 1932, and 395,505 in 1930 in West Virginia.

WINTER CRUISES
1936 • 1937
Follow the wildfowl south to the
WEST INDIES BERMUDA
NASSAU HAVANA SOUTH
AMERICA MEDITERRANEAN, etc.
Book NOW for
CHRISTMAS IN THE TROPICS
STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines at
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All Countries All Routes
EVERYTHING IN TRAVEL
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THE WENDY—A new smart broad one-strap. Black Kid and Suede trim.
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SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
You can identify the genuine Selby Arch Preserver Shoe by this trade-mark, stamped on every shoe.
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75 SUMMER ST. BOSTON

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you a little slogan-build in your family? We mean a man who sits around and just naturally coins slogans for everything he sees . . . regardless of whether it's of the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom. Then do get hold of him during one of these "spells" . . . and suggest that he harness all this talent, and really put it to work; seriously. In other words suggest that he write a slogan for Wright Arch Preserver shoes, because they're looking for one right now. Better still, take him by the hand and lead him into Graham's (at 280 Washington Street, right opposite School Street), and let him buy himself a pair of these shoes. Not that he has to, by any means, but the man who has worn these fine shoes will naturally have first-hand knowledge concerning same, and will of course be able to think up a much better slogan (or at least that's the way we figure it out!).



Just a Slogan

However, he doesn't have to buy a thing in order to enter the contest. Because there's nary a box top or a label or a sales slip called for in the rules . . . all they ask for is a slogan of 15 words or less, plus your name and address. He won't even need an entry blank . . . any piece of paper he has on hand will do. Graham's will be able to give him a lot of "pointers," explain the four patented features that insure perfectly natural foot support, as well as all-over fit, and tell him about their flexibility and comfort. Then he can go forth and find out a lot of other things for himself. In fact, as we understand it, once these shoes are on the feet they literally suggest their own slogan! And the prize for this bit of thought is a wardrobe valued at one thousand dollars ($1000!). Which really ought to last him quite awhile. We hope the winner has a roommate, because the long list includes such trifling amounts as 16 shirts, five hats (no less!), 10 pairs of Wright Arch Preserver shoes, and so on . . . and it seems to us that they ought to be shared!

Accommodating Scarf

You certainly couldn't ask one little silk scarf to "double" any more than five times, could you? And that's just the number of ways those accommodating scarfs at Wethern's can be worn. Now let's see if we can remember them all, and keep them straight. First of all you can wear it as a triangle, high up in the neck under your fur coat, or as an ascot. Or tied right at the neck in a splash bow. Then you can wear it as a triangle but tied around again so that it throws over in front. And if none of these appeals to you you can wear it as a head kerchief. The last-mentioned fashion is, by the way, still given a rating of "good," in the current fashion magazines, and will no doubt be just as good with ski suits this year as it was last. $1 at Wethern's neckwear counter.

As New as Tomorrow

UNDERWOOD NOISELESS PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
They're smooth, speedy and quiet
Only $5.00 a month
Liberal trade-in allowance on your old machine
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP
80 BOYLSTON ST BOSTON

Whiter Than Snow

There's certainly something most festive about those white lapin evening capes and coats they're showing now at Filene's. Maybe it's because they're absolutely snow white (if you can think of anything whiter, then that's it; but we can't right now), and lined with most luxurious looking brocaded satin. Still, maybe it's because of their particular fashion . . . which dates them to this year and next; no mistake. There's a perfectly "yummy" looking full cape that you could swathe about you for $59.50. It's not a full length cape, but long enough to show a goodly amount of your evening gown underneath . . . and isn't that the idea anyhow? It hooks together at the neckline with big rhinestone clasps. Or, for $49.50, you may have a short "swing" coat with long sleeves, whose fullness gathers into a narrow cuff. And for $39.50 (you see we're gradually working down!) there's an even shorter evening wrap . . . very boxy looking . . . that we wouldn't object one bit to having in our own wardrobe, its that good-looking. The sleeves are full and stand right out at the shoulder, very square, and hang full and open . . . bell fashion. The collar turns back and folds down flat, whereas the collars of the other two models we have described are those ripply, stand-up affairs that flatter as they frame the face.

Reminds of Orchids

Speaking of these capes reminds us of orchids. Probably because they'd make a grand setting for one or two, or even three! But the orchids we want to tell you about ought to prove to be the college boys' delight (that is, if you can manage to tell the lads about them), because just one orchid will last the girl a whole season at least, and the initial expenditure is all there is to it, inasmuch as the orchid is made up of rhinestones. Incidentally, it's a pin (or maybe you prefer to be really formal and call it a brooch), and copied from a high-priced bit of jewelry, we are told. Anyhow, sprinkled in among the rhinestone petals are rubies, emeralds, or sapphires to give the suggestion of color (simulated, of course, which in our language is the same as imitation). This perennial orchid will cost you an even $5 at R. H. Stearns'.

Look These Over

Honorable Mention to: Those huck-a-buck hand towels at Esther Abelson's . . . 226 Boylston Street . . . in the new darker colors. There's one in dark brown (a yellow monogram would be just the thing for it!) that ought to fit right into little Horace's bathroom . . . It wouldn't show the dirt for weeks! For something like 59 cents . . . Those enormous decanters of Eau de Cologne at Slattery's. In the most beautiful colors . . . the cologne, not the decanters. Those dinner dresses for the "bigger" woman, at Conrad's. The costume jewelry at Plotkin Brothers. To say nothing of those big hankies (usable, not just for effect) at C. Crawford Hollidge's, that have the biggest heads of horses and dogs in the corners that we've come across yet!

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature.)

Gold Output in California

California produced $32,000,000 in gold in 1935.

Council Blocks Ouster Of Overholser by Curley

(Continued from Page 11)

member of the State Public Utilities Commission, caused considerable commotion around the Governor's office. The reason for the considered removal, the Governor said, was "failure to co-operate with Chairman Murray" (Prof. John J.) of the commission.

Professor Murray and Mr. Grant have clashed several times on the board, it is understood, but most persons are certain the contemplated removal is based solely upon Mr. Grant's failure to support the Governor during the recent election campaign.

The marking-time period regarding appointments and possible removals on Beacon Hill provided opportunity for further rumors regarding the Governor's future action.

One was that Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, who although a Republican helped the Governor considerably during the 1935 and 1936 sessions, would succeed Thomas F. Cassidy as a member of the State Racing Commission. Mr. Cassidy, it is reported, plans to resign. The term of William H. Ensign on the racing commission expires shortly.

There was some talk that Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley may refuse an appointment to the public utilities commission if it is offered. John H. Backus, first assitant secretary to the Governor, however, is understood to be in a receptive mood regarding an appointment to the utilities commission or as director of the "blue sky" division.

Edmond J. Hoy, the Governor's chief secretary, was originally expected to be appointed clerk of the Boston Municipal Court. Now rumor has it he may be appointed to the Utilities Commission. If such is the case, it is understood Theodore M. Glynn, Curley-appointed clerk of the Roxbury District Court, will be transferred to the Boston Municipal Court clerkship, and Representative John Aspell of Boston made clerk of the Roxbury Court.

Tanners and Union To Confer on Wages

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—Union and employer representatives for 40 eastern Massachusetts tanneries will meet Monday to seek agreement on wage and working conditions, Daniel Boyle, secretary-treasurer of the local National Shoe and Leather Workers Union, announced today.

The union recently notified the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association it would terminate their labor agreement Jan. 1, 1937. The association had refused demands for a 20 per cent wage increase and seniority rights, citing competitive conditions.

WHY
Why do you suppose that a majority of Boston's oldest families send their rugs to us each year for thorough cleaning and repairing? Why do they trust only us with their expensive Orientals? You'll find the answer in your own personal satisfaction after you send us your first order.
ADAMS & SWETT
Rug Cleaners Since 1856
PHONE HIGHLANDS 4100
ROXBURY, MASS.

Whiting Milk Company

WELCOMES

National Dairy

- THIS MEANS NEW STRENGTH OF ORGANIZATION . . .
- NEW SAFEGUARDS FOR MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS . . .
- IMPROVED SERVICE IN THE GREATER BOSTON TERRITORY ASSURED

• BACK in 1857, David Whiting, already with many years' experience in the dairy field, conceived and established a dairy with the intention of delivering to his customers the finest milk obtainable. With high standards of business relations and through producing milk recognized as the best, David Whiting's business prospered.

In 1890, he acquired two other dairy businesses, C. Brigham Company and the Elm Farms Milk Company, which were operated under their own names until 1922, when all were combined as the Whiting Milk Companies.

Throughout its years of growth, the Whiting Milk Companies have constantly endeavored to serve Boston and its suburbs with milk of exceptional quality. During its 79 years of dairy experience, Whiting has helped to introduce many of the scientific safeguards that now surround the milk you enjoy.

Today, Whiting Milk Company is proud to announce a still further step to provide your family with the highest quality and most flavorful bottle of milk it is possible to produce. The Whiting Milk Company has secured the management of National Dairy—thus bringing to you the experience of an organization made up of more than one hundred leading dairy companies.

During the many years of its existence, Whiting has zealously guarded an earned and recognized reputation for the finest of dairy products. It is with the idea of continuing and improving this service that Whiting welcomes the expert technical supervision and assistance National Dairy can furnish. With this move, it is expected that Whiting dairy products will enjoy an even more enviable reputation among those it has been privileged to serve in and around Boston.

The Whiting Milk Company will continue to supply the public with milk and other dairy products of quality, maintain cordial relations with dairy farmer and consumer, and endeavor in every way to accept its responsibility as a progressive business in the community in which it operates.

If you do not already use Whiting dairy products, telephone Charlestown 2860, or call our salesmen who pass your door twice daily.

WHITING MILK COMPANY

Telephone Starts at Boston And Girds Globe in 60 Years

One of the most valuable and widely used instruments in the world today — the telephone — was originated and perfected in Boston. It was invented by Alexander Graham Bell, a young professor of vocal physiology and student of electricity, who was born in Scotland, March 3, 1847, moved to Canada in August, 1870, and came to Boston in 1871 as a teacher of deaf mutes. The day on which Professor Bell hit upon the idea of the telephone was June 2, 1875. Continued experiments, based on his discoveries, resulted in an instrument that on March 10, 1876, really "talked," to the extent of transmitting a complete sentence—the first connected human speech to be electrically transmitted and heard over a wire.

From this crude beginning came the agency of communication that "has made America a neighborhood" and has reached out across the seas to bring distant continents to within speaking distance of one another.

Guesses

Others before Bell had glimpses of the possibilities of the transmission of speech by wire. In 1854, Charles Bourseul had outlined a method by which he believed that speech could be transmitted. Philip Reis, a German, in 1861, working along the lines of Bourseul, produced a mechanism that would transmit pitch but could not transmit speech.

Professor Bell, while experimenting on his harmonic telegraph in 1875, outlined an idea to his associate, Thomas A. Watson, as follows:

"If I could make a current of electricity vary in intensity precisely as the air varies in density during the production of sound, I should be able to transmit speech telegraphically."

On March 7, 1876, Professor Bell was granted his original patent for the invention that was destined to be developed into the carrier of millions of messages daily. In the summer of 1876, Bell exhibited his telephone at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, where it attracted no public attention until the judges of the exposition and some visiting scholars had participated in a demonstration and had acclaimed it as a wonderful achievement.

Certainties

The early apparatus was very crude, consisting of an instrument to be used alternately as a transmitter and as a receiver, and a connecting length of wire. There have been many changes in the mechanism since Bell first designed one that would talk. In 60 years, more than 100 types of transmitter and more than 70 types of receiver have been standardized.

One of the disheartening difficulties faced by Bell was an almost complete pathy on the part of the public. Even the endorsement of men of science failed to convince the practical men of the day that the telephone was anything more than a toy.

They definitely refused to use it, and they refused to invest their savings in it. Thus Bell, in order to arouse interest in his invention, delivered a series of lectures, accompanied by demonstrations. Persons in the audience were allowed to take part in telephone conversations. A representative of a Boston newspaper, sent a message from Salem.

Commercial phones were put out in May, 1877. In June, about 15 months after Bell had been granted his original patents, there were 234 telephones in use in the country. These were leased in pairs or loaned to individuals by Professor Bell and his associates. All the telephoning was over a single iron wire, connecting the two telephones with grounded circuits. Calling or signaling devices were crude, and transmission was poor. There were no switchboards.

The first form of business organization to handle the telephone commercially was a trusteeship. This was instituted in July, 1877, by the four owners of the patents, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Saunders, Gardiner G. Hubbard and Thomas A. Watson. The trustee was Gardiner G. Hubbard. By the powers vested in him, Mr. Hubbard decided upon the policy of renting phones, instead of selling them, and started a system of licenses to authorized agents in many parts of the country for the commercial development of the telephone.

Exchanges Begin

These license agencies grew rapidly into exchanges and into local companies. The increasing need for capital for the general development of the telephone resulted in February, 1878, in the formation of the New England Telephone Company. The money raised for this company was administered by an executive committee. It was restricted to the development of the telephone company's business in New England.

This form of business organization proved more practical than the trusteeship. In July, 1878, a similar corporation called the Bell Telephone Company, supplanted the trusteeship for the commercial development of the telephone in the rest of the country. As there seemed to be no adequate reason for the development of the telephone being divided between two companies, the Bell Telephone Company and the New England Telephone Company were merged in March, 1879, into the National Bell Telephone Company.

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No Early Newscast Saturday on WBZ

OWING to the radiocast of the Army-Notre Dame football game the early afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" on Saturday will not be heard over Station WBZ, Boston.

The late afternoon program of Monitor news at 5 p. m., eastern standard time, will be heard as usual.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1510kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Onslow's Baseball School	Reports and recordings
5:15	Children's Corner	George Hall's Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	Reports and recordings
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Reports and recordings
5:45	Checkerboard talk	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Reports and recordings
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	"Football Fanfare; guest	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup": recording	"Rendezvous": interview
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Listen to Alice": songs	Sports report
7:00	"Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Mary Small, songs; orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye, Sailor"	Harry Reser's Orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Automobile show talk
7:30	"Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis	Sid London Orchestra	"Chemistry of Today"
8:00	"Boardway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Irene Rich in sketch	Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Andover Male Choir; Dorothy Cornwell, soprano soloist
8:15		"Singin' Sam," baritone		Benay Venuta; Sid Gary; chorus; popular orchestra
8:30	Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal group; soloist	"Death Valley Days": western dramatic sketch		
8:45				
9:00	Hollywood Hotel: scenes from "Born to Dance"; Three Powells—Dick, William, Eleanor; soloists; Paige's Or.	Waring's Pennsylvanians; Tom Waring; soloists; chorus	"Waltz Time": soloists; chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	"In a Mexican Patio"
9:15				Lew Conrad's Orchestra
9:30		"Twin Stars": Rosemarie Brancato; quartet; orch.	Court of Human Relations: dramatic sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
9:45				Sport program
10:00	Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, con.; talks	Shep Field's Orchestra; soloists; guest radio stars	"First Nighter": sketch	Sport program
10:15			"First Nighter": sketch	Sport program
10:30	National Education program	"Ten Years in Retrospect"; NBC dramatizations; music	Talk, "Red" Grange	Sport program
10:45	Benny Fields, minstrel man		Eliz Schallert Previews	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; George Harris and his orchestra	Yankee News Service	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
11:15	Hal Kemp's Orchestra		Sport commentator	Red Nichols's Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orch.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; NBC tenth anniversary program.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Army-Notre Dame football game.

1:45 WAAB, Boston College - Western Maryland football game.

1:45 WNAC, Holy Cross-Brown football game.

1:45 WEEI, Amherst - Williams football game.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; soloists; orch.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Talk, "Red" Grange.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers; Negro chorus.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Court of Common Troubles"; informal and legal advice.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Lenore Ulric; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB, "A Discussion of the Social Security Act," Minute Men speakers.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Evening Party; Walter O'Keefe; vocal soloists; Ferde Grofe's Orch.

8:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Football Revue; soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Vincent Lopez's Orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Barn Dance program: soloists; comedy; orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), 'Chateau': Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; guest soloists; chorus; orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "White Horse Inn": portion of second act of operetta.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.

10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne": commentator; soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Hildegarde, soloist; popular orchestra.

Sunday's Features

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), WBZ (WJZ—National), Salute to NBC's tenth anniversary from the world.

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series, Alexander Semmler, pianist.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown String recital.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert: Edwina Eustis, contralto; Julia Glass, pianist.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), The Magic Key: Charles Laughton, Alexander Korda, from London; soloists; John B. Kennedy; symphony orchestra.

2:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Music You Love"; Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Rosa Tentoni, soprano;

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour": recorded concert program.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; John Barbirolli, conductor.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Grier's Or.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Mobilization for Human Needs: sketch; speakers.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ — National) Robert L. Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Good Will Court," conducted by A. L. Alexander.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC tenth anniversary: NBC Symphony Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nelson Eddy; Francia White; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Bobby Breen; Jimmy Wallington; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Alexander Smallens, conductor; Jose Iturbi, pianist.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's "Musical Varieties"; Ramona; quartet; soloists.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Carnegie Hall of the Air": symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; John Charles Thomas, baritone.

Whiting Plant Sale Announced

(Continued from Page 11)

since early in 1935, withdraws from participation in the management. John K. Whiting will remain with the company as a director. Other members of the Whiting family who continue active in the business are John K. Whiting Jr., Richard Whiting, and David Whiting Jr.

Upon assuming his duties with the local company, Dr. Larson paid tribute to the long record of excellence established by the Whiting companies.

"Whiting milk products have always enjoyed a reputation for fine quality. The resources, technical experience, laboratory technique and inspection service developed by National Dairy will further guarantee the highest quality in all Whiting products.

"We shall maintain the friendly co-operation with our producers and employees which is a basic principle in the National Dairy organization."

Dr. Larson indicated that "within a reasonable time" National Dairy hopes to provide a new home for the Whiting plant which, upon completion, will rank as one of the outstanding industrial sites in Greater Boston.

Described as one of the foremost dairy authorities in the country, Dr. Larson comes to Boston with years of experience in every branch of the industry. Reared on an Iowa dairy farm, schooled in dairy economics, teacher and author of dairy textbooks, long in the Federal Government service, he has been a student of the industry in eight foreign countries, and spent seven years with National Dairy Products Corporation.

Crickets Heard Mile Away

The note of a cricket is sometimes so loud it can be heard a mile away.

U. S. Resurveys Bed of the Ocean

(Continued from Page 11)

tinuously facing attacks by waves and ocean currents, which, in the long run spell loss of land, almost without exception. Prevention of such losses from the frontage of highly improved and valuable lands, is the aim of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Extensive study is necessary to combat the problems of each locality that a system may be devised for protection which is both adequate and feasible from cost viewpoint. Elaborate records in the archives of the survey, coupled with skill of the engineers in interpreting them, make for the success of these basic studies. Repeated surveys at frequent intervals in many of the changeable localities, have been made during the past century. Analysis of the records disclose past history of the region, manner and rate of change and in some instances the key to ways and means of preventing future changes.

In Wide Demand

Ancient surveys of the federal unit are in wide demand in litigations regarding titles to some of these valuable shore or beach lands. Such titles trace back in many instances to conveyances made a hundred or more years ago. At that time many beaches and adjacent marshes were considered virtually without value. Consequently many old land surveys were hurriedly made—often inaccurately—and descriptions in the deeds loosely prepared and indefinite. And the physical changes in the shores which have occurred in the interim, add to the complexities of determining current ownership.

But the federal surveys of long ago are invaluable in presenting an accurate picture of conditions then and indicating the character of the changes since the first survey was made. Photographic copies of these surveys, certified for court use, are sought continuously. Geodetic surveys have settled boundary disputes between states, furnished basis for precise surveys of urban districts for city planning, provided basic data for a variety of engineering projects to which precise geographic information is essential.

Studies of Value

Tidal and current studies have been found of value in studies of sewage disposal in large cities, New York being an outstanding example. Also in designing marine structures and harbor improvements and for forecasting currents that will exist upon completion of contemplated waterways as in the case of the Cape Cod Canal.

For the coastal surveys, more than 100,000 miles of actual shore line must be surveyed. And this means all the islands, bays, sounds and rivers in the tidal belt of the United States and Alaska, Puerto Rico, Guam, Tutuila, the Hawaiian and Philippine islands.

Undersea Gorge

Deep-sea work included an extensive survey a few years ago that disclosed a subterranean gorge deeper than the Grand Canyon, 130 miles long, leading almost in a straight line from Sandy Hook to deep water. New charts and the use of modern depth-sounding devices, thus give mariners a submarine signpost like an accurate radio beacon, pointing straight to Ambrose channel.

Today workmen are constructing a 120-foot watch tower on the summit of Powow Hill at Amesbury, Mass. This, too, is for the Geodetic Survey, in the phase of their work involving study of the earth curvatures. It is one of a network of such towers that will eventually span the entire nation.

Two Strike Trains Derailed

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 12 (AP)—Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Company officials, whose transportation workers are on strike, reported today the derailment of two freight trains in north Louisiana. The derailments occurred just before a conference at Baton Rouge in which Gov. Richard Leche was seeking to adjust differences between representatives of the railroad and of the four brotherhoods who called the strike.

Statistics Show Bay State Staging Industrial Comeback

(Continued from Page 11)

more labor trouble than most other states. This reputation is believed to have acted as a curb on industrial development in the last few years.

Labor Department officials are pointing out that most strikes in Massachusetts involve few employees; that they concern, in the main, minor matters, quickly settled. As a matter of fact, Mr. Phelps said, while Massachusetts ranks sixth in the number of strikes, it stands tenth or eleventh in the proportionate number of working hours lost on that account.

During the discussion of Massachusetts industry, Mr. Phelps said the Massachusetts shoe industry, which appeared hard hit with the migration of scores of plants from Massachusetts to the South and Middle West, was not as severely affected as the removal figures indicated. The major shoe firms, he explained, still are operating here. The removals were mostly small firms, he said.

Small Capital Needed

Mr. Phelps explained it is relatively easy to establish a shoe plant. As machinery is rented rather than purchased, only a small amount of capital is necessary. In such concerns wages are low, hours are long and employment is unstable, he said.

The shoe plant migration is composed mainly, he added, of such firms which had little effect on the employment situation as a whole. Lawrence and Haverhill experienced many such removals, Mr. Phelps reported.

Meanwhile, both Mr. Long and Mr. Phelps are confident that Massachusetts industrial activity will increase steadily, although with smaller firms than in the past.

These small factories, which are now operating in Massachusetts, are drawing more upon skilled rather than unskilled help. They are paying better wages, providing better working conditions and maintaining shorter working days, it is reported.

N. H. Candidate Pens 228 Letters by Hand

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 13 (AP)—In his efforts to win the speakership of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, Representative O. V. Henderson, Republican, may have invited a severe attack of "writer's cramp," but he hopes to get results.

Mr. Henderson has polled each of the 228 Republicans in the House by penning them long-hand letters. He believed, he said, that "the personal touch" would have more appeal than typewritten or printed letters.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Queen Mary	Nov. 18	Cherbourg Nov. 23	Nov. 17, 8:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Tolken	San Francisco Nov. 21	Nov. 16, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Pedro Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 22, 8:30 pm

‡Queen Mary subject to change. *Australia only.

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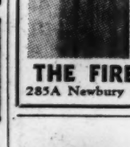


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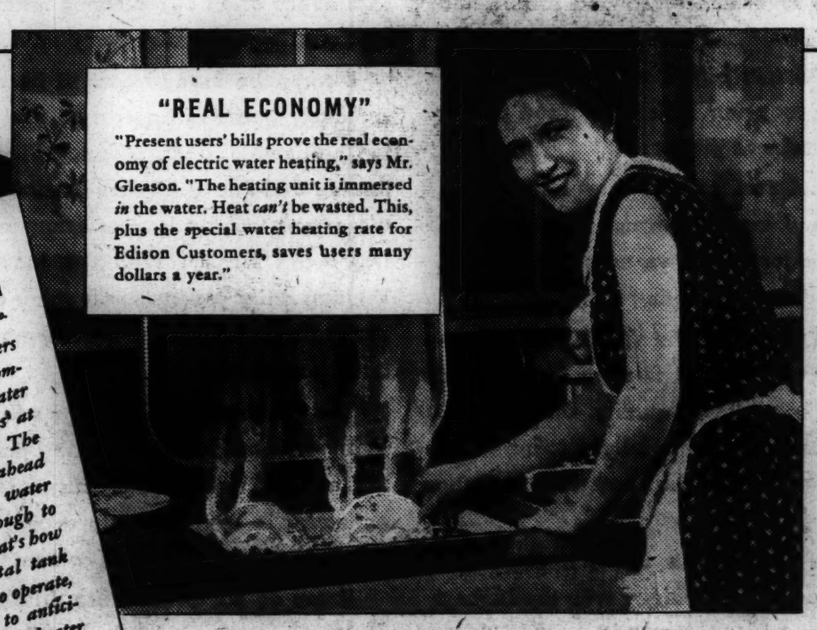
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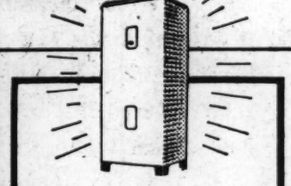
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THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Home Is Again the Center of the Thanksgiving Feast

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Thanksgiving Modern Way

Home Dinners, Simple Elegance in Style

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"THE more we eat, the more patriotic we become," observed Hashimura Togo, of fond memory. "On that Thursday date," he commented further, "America is thankful about all sorts of calamities."

With the perspicacity of a foreign observer Togo apprehended two American traits which have helped to make Thanksgiving the unique feast that it is. The first trait is the habit of associating bounty with divine care; harvest with masculine husbandry; and tending the ovens, with native womanhood. Therefore, food becomes more than sustenance; it becomes a symbol of the love of God and of duty faithfully performed. A second trait is the habit of recognizing in the midst of a seeming "calamity" a cause for thankfulness because it may have provided a way of escape from a worse situation.

All through Thanksgiving literature these two attitudes are apparent. For instance, in some old-time verses, church bells mingle with the joys of the abundant board:

Fine is the pantry's goodly store
And fine the heaping dish and tray;
Fine the church bells ringing; fine
All the dinner's great array—
Things we'd hardly dare to touch
Were it not Thanksgiving Day.

In another verse family memories are invoked by food:

What moistens the lip and brightens the eye.
What calls back the past like the rich pumpkin pie?

The cheerful acceptance of what was moderately good because these tolerable events may have checked a flood of bewildering difficulties, appears even in some verses celebrating the first harvest feast in Plymouth Colony, when the following words are put into Governor Bradford's mouth:

Our husbandry has prospered, there is corn enough for food,
Though the peas be parched in blossom and the grain indifferent good.

There is a ballad, too, which brings into being a Simon Soggs, who recounts his troubles to the Deacon, who, nevertheless, bids him be thankful.

"Give thanks for what?" asks Soggs, galloping away again on his calamity steed.

"Thank God it ain't no wus," argues the Deacon.

Another feature of this feast, and one which Togo seems not to have noticed, is the great partiality it evinced for grandmothers. They seem to have been regarded as the good fairies of the festival.

Over the river and through the woods!
Now Grandmother's cap I spy.
Hurrah for the fun!
Is the pudding done?
Hurrah for the pumpkin pie.

The grand climax to a ride over snow drifts and through biting winds is "Grandmother's cap." And at once pudding and pie spring into the satisfying picture.

As a Legend

Thanksgiving is a feast that leads us backward, in thought at least. There is something cozy and comforting about the scenes which the celebration reawakens. Of course, with the majority of people today the old-time festivities are a mere legend. I presume that it is only as a legend that we could enjoy them. We have grown into cosmopolitans. Our conversation is concerned with international affairs, with art, the theater, great music, and we might be bored with the discussions that held the attention of families whose lives were of necessity intensely personal. Frankly, should we not find this party rather dull?

We did not rise from the table till it was quite dark and then when the dishes had been cleared away we all got around the fire and cracked nuts and sang songs and told stories. You know nobody can excel the two grandmothers (grandmothers again) at telling tales.

Another memoir relates that the company was wont to doze a little after the heavy feast, and so the candles were not lighted till everyone had taken his 40 winks. One wonders if the children kept quiet during this ordeal.

Well, acceptance of the present is as fine a duty as sentimentalizing over an irrecoverable past and so we hasten on to ways of entertainment this year.

Modern Boards Don't "Groan"

There will be more dinners at home, fewer in restaurants, than for a number of seasons, for again it is the mode to gather friends in one's own domain. But we have learned that simplicity can be elegant and so we set our tables lightly and depend on the pantry or sideboard for the mechanics of carving and serving. This releases our thought for communication with those who are gathered about us. Order rather than overabundance is expressed by the neat patterns of Thanksgiving tables now. A decorative cloth should cover the table for a formal meal. Fruit makes a beautiful centerpiece and may be interspersed with pine cones, winter berries or small, bright-colored vegetables. Despite the fact that pumpkins belong so essentially to this occasion, one can substitute for them other growing things which express the autumn and are more original than the big yellow fruit. A centerpiece should be low so as not to block the vision.

The service should take account of exactly what will be used. No fewer and no more forks, knives and spoons should be placed beside the plates than the menu calls for. And the fork or spoon for dessert is more properly brought in at the time that course is served. It is good form always to have a plate in front of each guest, a service plate, and to remove this only when the substituting plate is put down in its stead. The service plate is then taken up with the right hand and the new one laid down with the left hand, guest by guest. The exception to this procedure is after the salad course, when the table is crumbed and cleared before dessert.

Contributes to Comfort

The value of good form and etiquette is that they make life and events more comfortable. For this reason the question of the manner in which it is most proper to do things can always be settled by deciding which method will contribute most toward the pleasure and happiness of our friends. Beyond this, regulations matter very little.

As the past poured its civilization into Thanksgiving, so should we pour today's civilization into our celebration, so that our children and grandchildren may look back upon this festival as something precious.



Akron Photos; Brown Bros.

Left—A Chinese Filet Cloth Gives This Thanksgiving Table a Dainty Elegance. The Service Plates Are Ivory, Gold and Green; the Glassware, Cut Crystal. Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers and Winter Berries Form the Centerpiece. Decorations by Bloomingdale Brothers. Right—"When the Frost Is on the Punkin." Below—From an Old Print, Representing the First Thanksgiving in Plymouth Colony, 1621, When the Indian Massasoit Was Invited With Ninety of His Men to Feast for Three Days With the Colonists

Five Poultry Stuffings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THESE winter days those of us who are homemakers will be seeking new and attractive ways to serve poultry dishes. Since I live on a ranch I have experimented a great deal with stuffing recipes, and have discovered some delicious recipes I'm happy to pass them on for other homemakers to try.

Bombay Stuffing

Combine in the order given
½ cup toasted bread crumbs
¼ cup seeded raisins
2 small apples, grated
¼ cup celery, finely chopped
1 small onion, finely chopped
1½ cups cornflakes
¾ cup fine pickles, finely chopped
¼ cup melted butter or bacon drippings, and
¼ cup boiling water.

This makes enough stuffing for an averaged sized fowl, but for a turkey it should be doubled.

Walnut Poultry Dressing

Cook the giblets from one chicken, duck or turkey in boiling water until tender. Then chop giblets fine. Remove crusts from
1 large loaf of stale bread and crumb bread fine. Mix giblets and crumbs with
2 teaspoons salt (or more if desired)
2 teaspoons sage (or more if desired)
2 cups walnut kernels and
4 tablespoons fat.

Stuff the fowl with walnut dressing and baste with the water in which the giblets were cooked.

Fruit Stuffing

Cover
6 dried apricots, which have been diced and
6 dried prunes with hot water, and simmer until plump. Cool, drain and dice them. Remove the sections from
2 oranges and chop. Mix fruits and add
14 whole pecan meats which have been coarsely chopped. Add
4 cups soft bread crumbs. Mix lightly. Add
1 egg, beaten light. This is especially delicious for duck.

Goose Dressing

This is our selection of stuffing to be served with goose. Mix ingredients in the order listed.
4 cups soft bread crumbs
1 cup unsweetened cooked diced prunes
2 apples grated
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons sage
½ teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon curry powder
½ teaspoon summer savory
½ teaspoon thyme
½ teaspoon sweet marjoram
½ cup melted butter
1 cup boiling water. Pack loosely in fowl.

Sausage Stuffing

This stuffing is too rich for duck or goose but suited to turkey and chicken.

Mix all the ingredients in the order given. This is enough for a 10-pound turkey; cut recipe in half for chicken.
3 cups pork sausage meat
5 cups soft bread crumbs
3 tablespoons minced onion
3 tablespoons minced parsley
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1½ tablespoons poultry seasoning.

(Mrs.) B. P.

From Ye Old Cook Book

17th Century 'Pyes' and 'Fools' for Princely Tables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

INgenious & Courteous READER (I assume that you are one of those thus politely addressed by the compiler of a certain ancient little leather-covered volume which it has been my privilege to handle lately), would you be taught how to "furnish the Tables of Princes with such a Grandezza as befits them"? Would you learn something of those "Incomparable Secrets" of cookery which were had in esteem by even so great a person as King Charles the Second's Queen "when she pleased to descend to private Recreations"?

"The Compleat Cook: Expertly Prescribing The moft ready Ways For Dreffing of Flefh, and Fifh, ordering of Sauces Or making of Paftry" (so the title-page reads) was printed for Obadiah Blagrave, at the Sign of the Black Bear in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, in the year 1683; and it lets us into the said secrets with a spacious generosity which leaves us, of this canned food period, literally open-mouthed! We, who mete out our cooking materials by cup-measure and spoon, may well wonder at the Good Old Days' easy injunction to "Take a peck of Flower; a quart of Cream, fifteen Eggs," for the making of one cake.

But how amusing it is—even although we cannot imagine our streamlined modern figures sitting down to dispose of such a banquet—to read of the dishes which our ancestors presumably devoured unmoved!

A few of these two-and-a-half-centuries-old recipes are possible of adjustment even to modern requirements, though all are somewhat highly spiced for present-day unprincely palates! Set down here are some of the more simple ones, exactly as they are given in the little brown book—although, for your convenience, the s's shall be s's instead of f's, as in the original.

To start off, then, here is what may be the genuine old English progenitor of what is now famous as the American pumpkin pie.

To Make a Pumpion-Pye:

Take half a pound of Pumpion and slice it, a handful of Thyme, a little Rosemary, Parseley, and sweet-Marjoram, slipped off the stalks, and chop them small, then take Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Pepper, and six Cloves, and beat them; take ten Eggs and beat them, then mix them and beat them all together, and put in as much Sugar as you think fit, then fry them like a froize, after it is fryed let it stand till it be cold, then fill your Pye, take sliced Apples thin round ways, and lay a row of the Froize, and a layer of Apples, with Currans betwixt the layer while your Pye is fitted, and put in a good deal of sweet Butter before you close it; when the Pye is baked take six yolks of Eggs, some Verjuyce, and make a Caudle of this, but not too thick; cut up the lid and put it in; stir them well together whilst the Eggs and Pumpions be not preceived, & so serve it up.

(For the uninfated, verjuice is liquor expressed from wild apples, green grapes, etc.)

An Excellent Way of Dressing Fish:

Take a piece of fresh Salmon, and wash it clean in a little Vinegar and water and let it lye awhile in it, then put it into a great Pipkin with a cover, and put to it some six spoonfuls of Water and four of Vinegar, a good deal of salt, a handful of sweet herbs, a little white Sorrel, a few Cloves, a little stick of Cinnamon, a little Mace, put all these in a Pipkin close, and set it in a Kettle of seething water, and there let it stew three hours. (You may do Carps, Eels, Trouts, etc., this way, and they do taste also to your mind.)

To Make a Goos-berry Fool:

Take your Goos-berries, and put them in a Silver or Earthen Pot, and set it in a skillet of boyling water, and when they are codled enough strain them, then make them hot again, and when they are scalding hot, beat them very well with a good piece of sweet Butter, Rose-water, and Sugar, and put in the yolks of two or three Eggs; you may put Rose-water into them and so stir it altogether, and serve it to the Table when it is cold.

To Make Cakes:

Take a pound of Sugar finely beaten, four yolks of Eggs, two whites, half a pound of Butter washed in Rose-water, six spoonfuls of sweet Cream warmed, one pound of Currans well pickt, as much Flower as will make it up, mingle them well together, make them into Cakes, bake them in an Oven; almost as hot as for Manchet, half an hour will bake them.

To Pickle Broom-Buds:

Take your buds before they be yellow on the top, and make a brine of Vinegar and Salt, which you must do only by shaking it together till the Salt be melted, then put in your buds, and keep stirred once in a day till they be sunk within the Vinegar, be sure to keep them close covered.

Fine Pyes After the French Fashion

Take a pound and a half of Veal two pounds of Suet, two pounds of great Raisins stoned, half a pound of Prunes, as much of Currans, six Dates, two Nutmegs, a spoonful of Pepper, an ounce of Sugar, an ounce of Carraways, a Sawcer of Verjuyce, and as much of Rose-water; this will make three fair Pyes, with two quarts of Flower, three yolks of Eggs, and half a pound of Butter.

JOYCE L. BRISLEY

Vacationing via Windows

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY readers know how busy a housewife who lives in the country can be all summer. A week-end trip to the beach and another to a near-by city, left me with an unsatisfied longing for the ideal vacation—the kind that sends one home with new zest for the routine of housekeeping, a new perspective in general, and new ideas.

The thought came to me, how much I could enjoy a vacation at home, if so many things did not demand attention. The answer to my need came in a greater appreciation of beauty seen through our windows.

Every morning there was the beauty of sunshine lighting up the curtain of grape leaves outside the breakfast nook windows, the development of the jade clusters of fruit and the enjoyment of their final lusciousness.

All summer there was the hollyhock pageant outside the bedroom windows, from the first rosy bloom peeping above the window sill, pink hollyhocks climbing up their tall and swaying stalks. Why hasn't someone composed a dance called the "Hollyhock Sway?" Or have they?

* * *

Were all the bumblebees and butterflies enjoying the hollyhocks with me last summer? No, indeed, for several hundreds of bumblebees took up their abode in the sweet lavender hedge down in the garden, below the living-room windows. This looking down on the garden was appreciated more than ever when a birdbath was installed against an evergreen background. Many new birds were recognized. Their music seemed sweeter.

A fruit tree near the window above the kitchen sink framed many a lovely sunset.

Long ago the dear old prune tree inspired this little ditty:

Prune tree, prune tree
Outside my window sill,
Swayed by the breezes—
Almost never still.
Thank you for your promise,
Blossom, leaf or prune.
Shelter for the little bird
With his merry tune.
Thank you for your company
While the dishes clatter—
The fact that there are many
Doesn't seem to matter.

Ah, and at night, as I lie down to rest, and look out into the velvety night through the east window, there is my friendly star above that fir tree beyond the fence. How it beckons my thoughts upward!

* * *

My vacation pageant has not ended—just a shift of scenery, new colors from new angles—the grace of flame-colored leaves on the young peach tree, color creeping over the snowball bush and the dogwood tree and the walnut trees.

It is an inspiring thing as well as a lesson in patience to watch one's tree children grow from young saplings to stalwart bounty-bearing trees, and how they do grow!

Surely we have planted better than we knew. Yes, this has been my very best vacation.

L. W. H.

Desk Supplies of Their Own

Often Afford More Pleasure Than Expensive Toys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY children do not have enough paper, pencils and other simple supplies to use freely at home. Sometimes the reason they write and draw on wallpaper is because they do not have a stock of things of their own to help fulfill their longing for self-expression. Parents may give their boys and girls many necessary and luxurious articles of clothing, furniture and toys, but be surprised at a child's delight over a 10-cent box of elastic bands.

A boy will be proud to have his desk or table fixed as near like Dad's office desk as possible, with businesslike accessories, and a girl may enjoy owning simple supplies such as teacher uses in her daily work. Blocks of colored paper of different sizes, little scratch pads, a portfolio of miscellaneous stationery, tags, clips, pushpins, different kinds of pencils, assorted sizes of envelopes, composition books, stenographers' notebooks, and file cards are inexpensive and easily obtained and will give boys and girls unlimited pleasure. If a child has not a desk of his own, sometimes a drawer of a bureau or part of a bookcase may be set aside for "Office supplies" as one boy proudly designated his stock of odds and ends.

Suggestions for using the supplies may come from mother or a friend, but postoffice, store, playing school and other games will be more enjoyable by the addition of suitable articles made at home from material usually thrown away or bought at little expense. Instead of bringing the children sweets or useless toys one mother surprised and delighted her group with a new kind of pencil, gummed labels to use on their boxes of collections, cards printed with their names, and similar articles. A few minutes spent at the stationery counter of the "five and ten" or browsing in a store selling office equipment will yield interesting ideas along new lines.

One beloved aunt sent monthly packages which were opened eagerly by her nephews, though they contained only the odds and ends brought to her by mail and advertising mediums. She made it a point to send for samples of new articles, little tricky "gadgets," inexpensive office and school supplies, and she saved everything in paper, envelopes and cards that was usable. Her simple package was the basis of much fun for the children and also helped later in their school work, for lessons proved more attractive when aided by plentiful and new additions to the desk and study table.

L. L. R.

GARDENING

Unique Rock Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Banff, Alta.

THE first section of the "Cascades of Time," a remarkable rock garden designed to show rock formations from the earliest known ages together with the fossils and sculptured animals of corresponding geologic periods, has been completed in Banff by Harold A. Beckett. This landscape architect and geologist envisioned such a garden as would show the romance of geological history and he received permission and assurance of financial assistance from the Federal Government to construct it in Banff National Park on a site where the rock structure was suitable for the purpose.

The work was commenced two years ago and at a low cash outlay, to date $30,000, and aided by labor of the men in the government relief camps, the first completed section, covering the earlier rock ages, has been handed over to the Government. Apart from the interest of the project as tracing the different periods of geological history, using the rock formations of each era, the Cascades of Time has been evolved into a spot of outstanding beauty. Since June, some 35,000 plants, shrubs and trees have been planted, and to give the necessary distance and background, some 15,000 trees had to be removed.

The Cambrian pool made of rock formations of that period will be approached by a series of terraces, and the pathways leading to the garden are paved with paleozoic rock brought from Lake Minnewanka. The work yet to be finished includes the Cretaceous period and later ages of rock formation, now under construction, and the upper cliff structure where the cave-man family group will be constructed. Dinosauri and other prehistoric animals will be placed with their corresponding periods of rock structure. It has been necessary to construct 2400 feet of rustic fence nine feet high around the Cascades to keep the elk in this vast game sanctuary from entering the garden.

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Eatmor Cranberries

Listed Stock Quotations

Trend in Stocks Contradictory, Though News Continues Good

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Generally Off After Burst Of Late Selling

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—A late selling burst gave the stock market a "Black Friday" aspect today and numerous recent leaders suffered further losses of fractions to 2 or more points.

The ticker tape was late for a while in the morning and again in the final downward push. A few specialties managed to weather the storm, although these were none too buoyant at the close.

Transfers were around 2,500,000 shares.

Selected merchandising, steel, equipment and specialty shares pushed ahead while several of the mines, motors and utilities backed water.

Merchandising Shares Up

Up fractions to around 2 were Lerner Stores, National Department Stores, Allied Stores, Gimbel, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, U. S Industrial Alcohol, American Telephone, Safeway Stores, Freeport Texas, American Can, Santa Fe, Libby McNeill & Libby, Cluett Peabody, Paramount, Warner Bros., American Locomotive, Briggs Mfg. and Baldwin preferred.

Down as much as a point or so were Chrysler, Hudson, Studebaker, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, General Electric, International Harvester, N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Loew's.

The stock exchange apparently was appreciative of the pat on the back given it by Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board but satisfaction was tinged with wariness as the result of reports the board, in cooperation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is keeping a sharp eye on securities dealings. An exchange seat was transferred for $115,000, off $10,000.

Corporate Bonds Steady

Further expansion of excess reserves of Federal Reserve member banks today provided background for a steady corporate bond market.

United States Government obligations, however, met selling after yesterday's advance, which carried some issues to record highs. Around midday Treasurys, which ruled about 2-32s to 6-32s of a point lower, included the 2⅞s, the 2¾s of 1951, the 3⅜s of 1943 and the 4s. Resisting the decline were the 2¾s of 1947, which turned in a limited gain.

In the corporate division small advances were scored by American Rolling Mill 4½s, Erie 5s, Goodyear 5s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Shell Union 3½s, Texas Corp. 3½s and Western Union 5s.

A handful of medium and low-priced issues bumped into a little selling and yielded fractions, including International Hydro Electric 6s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New Haven 6s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and St. Louis San Francisco 4½s.

In the foreign section, fractional gains predominated. Risers included Milan 6½s, Rome 6½s, Japan 6½s and Argentine 6s.

In the absence of more arresting news, the attention of the financial district focused on the jump of $120,000,000 in excess reserves to a total of $2,260,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 10. This gain, money market observers said, indicated the likelihood bond prices would meet support from idle funds in the event of any slip to lower levels.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 14, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close
	Am Pneumt pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
8.75	Bos & Albany	185	153½	185	184
5.00	Boston Elevated	67¾	67½	67¾	67¾
2.00	Bos Nor-Trav	30	30	30	30
..	Bos & Me	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅜
..	Bos & Me pr pf	31¾	31¼	31¼	32¼
..	Bos & Me st B pf	11½	11½	11½	15
..	Bos & Me st C pf	11½	11½	11½	..
.84	Bos Pers Prop	15½	15½	15½	..
8.50	Boston & Prov	152¾	152¾	152¾	..
..	Copper Range	11¾	11	11¾	11½
..	East Bos Co	¾	¾	¾	¾
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	85½	85½	85½	85½
4.50	Eas G&F pr pf	66	66¼	66	66
..	East Mass R	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
..	East Mass R pf	47	47	47	47½
..	East Mass R pf B	11½	11	11	11½
8.00	Edison Elec	155	151	151	157¾
1.30a	Employer's Group	25	24½	24½	24¾
2.00	First Nat Stores	54½	53⅝	53⅝	54½
.85a	General Capit	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
..	Gilchrist Co	15	13½	15	13⅜
..	Hath Bak pf	57	55½	55½	57
..	Helvetia	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Maine Cent	11½	11½	11½	11½
..	Maine Cent pf	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	33
..	Mass Util Ass	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1.00	Mergenthaler	55½	55½	55½	57½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	139½	138½	138½	138
1.50f	New River pf	90	90	90	85
..	Nor Butte	55c	50c	55c	52c
..	Old Colony RR	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17½
.25	Old Dominion	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
..	Pac	3	3	3	..
..	Quincy Mining	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
.90a	Reece But H	25	25	25	25
.20	Reece Fid M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
.40	Shawmut Assn	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
..	Suburb Elec	5	5	5	5
6.00	Sub Elec 2nd pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	..
4.50a	Torrington	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	100
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	27½
..	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Utah M&T	1	1	1	1
4.50a	United Shoe M	94¾	94	94¼	94⅜
1.50	United Sh M pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	1.13⅝	1.16¼	1.13½	1.16	+ ⅜
May	1.13¼	1.13⅞	1.13	1.13½	+ ⅜
July	.99¾	1.00½	.99½	1.00	+ ⅜
	Corn				
Dec.	1.02¼	1.03¼	1.02¼	1.02½	+ ⅜
May	.95⅞	.96⅛	.95⅝	.96	+ ⅜
July	.93	.93⅛	.92⅝	.92¾	+ ⅛
	Oats				
Dec.	.43¼	.43⅜	.43¼	.43¼	+ ⅛
May	.43⅛	.43⅛	.43	.43	..
July	.40⅛	.40¼	.39⅞	.39⅞	— ⅛
	Rye				
Dec.	.87¾	.89	.87¾	.89	+.01⅛
May	.84½	.84½	.83¾	.84½	+.01
July	.76	.77	.76	.76¾	..
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
		High	Low	Last	Chg
Nov.		1.08⅜	1.07¼	1.07¾	+ ⅝
Dec.		1.06	1.04⅝	1.05¼	+ ⅜
May		1.07⅛	1.06¼	1.06¾	+ ⅜
July		1.05½	1.04⅜	1.05	+ ½

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
General Motors	$1.50		Dec. 12	Nov 19
	Extra			
Archer Daniels Midland	$1		Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Unit States Graphite Co	$1¼		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
	Regular			
Gen Mot C $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Nov. 11
Link-Belt Co	30c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Spencer Kellogg & Sons	40c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Timken Detroit Axle pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Un Merchants & Mfg. Inc.	25c	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 16

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
70	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	70	70	70	70
74¾	50	Acme Steel (4)	69½	69	69	69½
15¾	9⅛	Adams Express (.20b)	15½	15	15	15¾
35¾	17⅝	Adams Mills (1¾b)	27¾	27½	27⅝	27⅝
37½	22½	Addressograph (1)	33	33	33	34
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
86½	58	Air Reduction (1*)	83½	82⅝	83	84
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4	3⅞	4	3¾
17½	13·	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	16	15¾	15¾	15⅞
4⅞	2⅛	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
60½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	59½	57	57½	59
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	58	58	58	59
59⅞	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	58¼	58	58	..
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	48	46¼	46½	47¼
40⅜	36⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	38½	37½	37½	37⅞
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	240	239	239	240½
32½	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31⅞	31	31	31¼
19¼	6¾	Allied Stores	20½	18¾	19¼	19
88½	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	88½	88	88	88½
71½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1½)	69¼	66⅝	67	68½
34½	19⅜	Alpha Port Cem (1)	33¾	32¾	32⅝	33¾
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
36	33	Amal Lthr pf	33	33	33	33
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101	100½	100½	103½
79	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	77½	77½	77½	78
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	42½	41½	41½	41¾
66	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	63¼	65	65	65
140	124	Am Brake S&F pf (3½)	139	139	139	139
137½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	126	124⅜	124¾	125½
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	164	164	164	165
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	52¼	50¾	51½	51¾
92½	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	90	89¼	89⅞	91
69½	31	Am Chain (1b)	68¼	65⅝	66⅝	66¾
113½	87⅜	Am Chicle (4*)	106	106	106	108
14½	7½	Am Colortype	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
34½	20½	Am Com Alcohol	33½	32	32¼	33¼
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28	27½	27½	28
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99	99	99	99¾
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13	13	13	13⅛
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
51½	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	47¾	46	46	47½
42¾	25	Am & For Pow pf	38⅛	37¼	37¼	39
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	17¼	17	17	17⅜
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19⅞	19½	19½	19½
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36½	35⅝	35⅝	36½
49⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	49¾	49¼	49⅝	49¼
4⅝	2¼	Am Ice	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15½	9⅝	Am International	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅝
39⅝	23½	Am Locomotive	38½	35⅝	35½	35¼
107	66	Am Loco pf	103	103	103	105
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1*)	23¾	23¼	23¼	23½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11½	11	11	11¼
54⅞	27	Am Metal	52¼	50¾	50¾	51¼
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	10⅜	10	10	10¼
74½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	63½	63¼	63¼	64
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	77½	77	77	77½
42¾	23¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	22¼	21⅜	22	22¼
165½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	162½	162½	162½	..
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20*)	35¼	34½	34½	35
28¼	18	Am Seating	27¾	26¼	26½	27⅜
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	41¾	40	40	41¼
103	38⅝	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	100⅜	98	98	100½
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	147	146¾	147	..
108½	104	Am SM&R 6% pf (6)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	63¾	63¾	63¾	63½
53	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	53	51¼	51⅜	53
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	29	28⅝	28⅝	..
63⅝	48¼	Am Sug Ref (2)	57½	56	56	56⅜
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	25¼
184⅜	149¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	183	182	182	182¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99¼	98¾	98¾	98¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100¾	100¼	100¼	100⅝
47	2*	Am Type Fdrs	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
27⅞	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	24¾	24	24¼	24⅝
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	9⅜	9	9¼	9¼
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (.3q)	61¼	59¾	60	60½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	1
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	5	5	5⅛
38	24	Am Znic Pr pf	37	37	37	38
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	51⅜	50¼	50½	51⅜
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2*)	83	83	83	86
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21	20	21	20¼
43	9	Andes Copper	33⅜	32	32	33
5⅜	3	A P W Paper	4	4	4	4¼
50	37	Archer Daniels (2*)	42⅜	42	42½	42½
10½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾	110
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	80⅝	80½	80⅝	80
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1⅛*)	58⅞	58	58	59
17⅞	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	18	17¼	17½	17⅜
22⅜	8½	Arrloom Corp	17⅜	16½	16½	17⅜
26	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	26⅜	24⅝	25⅜	26
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	77¼	74⅜	74⅝	75½
51½	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	46	46	46	46
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105¾	105¼	105¼	105½
44¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	43⅜	41⅝	41⅞	43½
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&W I pf	51	51	51	53
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	114½	114½	114½	115
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	32	31½	31⅜	31¾
79¾	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	79¾	75¼	75¼	79¾
127	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	126	126	126	126
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	17½	17½	17½	17
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	32½	31⅞	31⅞	33
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	8	7¾	8	7½
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A		43½	42	42½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	6	5½	5⅞	5½
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	6	5½	5½	5⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Bald asd (h)	5¼	4¾	5⅛	4¾
74	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	78	73½	76	72¼
73½	33¼	Bald Asd pf (h)	77¾	73½	75¾	72¾
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22½	21½	21⅝	22½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35⅜	34	34	34½
14⅜	4⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	4½	4½	4½	..
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	112½	112	112	112½
118	110½	Barber Co (½b)	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25¼
34¾	21	Barber Bros	23	22⅝	22⅝	22¾
123¼	82¼	Barker Bros pf	123	122	122	123
20⅝	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	20	19½	19⅝	20
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar ¾*	21½	19¾	20⅛	21⅜
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	27⅜	26½	26½	27⅜
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf ww (5)	104·	103½	103½	..
99	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	97	97	97	97½
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	z	z	13⅞	14
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	30	29	29⅜	29¾
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	23	23	22¾	22⅞
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	71	70	70¼	71
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	72⅝	71	71	71¼
19⅞	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf 1)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19½
60¼	23	*Bigelow Sanford (1)	58	57¼	58	59½
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	19½	18⅞	19⅛	18⅝
32¼	18¼	Black & Decker	30¼	29¼	29¾	30½
38¼	27	Bloomingdale (1b)	37	36	37	37
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	28⅞	27	28	27¼
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	49½	48½	48⅝	48½
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	45¼	44½	44½	45
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	29⅛	28¼	28⅜	28¾
90	64	Borg Warner (3*)	86½	85½	86	87½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	..
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40*)	16⅛	15⅜	15¾	15⅜
64⅛	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	64¼	62½	62¼	63¼
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	52¾	52½	52¾	..
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	48
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	57	56⅛	56½	56¾
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	105½	105¼	105½	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅝	7¼	7¼	..
39½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	37¾	37¼	37⅝	38⅛
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50⅝	50	50	51
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	48½	48	48	49
21⅞	8½	Brunswick Balke	20⅝	19¾	19¾	19¾
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Eri	16⅝	16	16⅛	16¼
115	107½	Bucyrus E pf (7)	108¾	108	108	110
15⅞	9⅜	Budd Mfg	12¼	12	12⅜	12¼
14	8⅝	Budd Wheel	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
33½	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	32	31½	31⅜	31½
54⅞	11½	Buova Watch	54½	53	53	54½
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	31½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7¼	6½	6¾	6½
32	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	30⅜	29½	29½	29½
31¾	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	29⅞	28¼	28	28
6¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅝	4¼	4½	4¾
25⅜	16½	Byers	22⅜	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
84	54½	Byers pf	76	76	76	..
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	31¼	31	31¼	..
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	40⅜	39¾	40	39¾
4⅜	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅞	¾	1⅜	1⅜
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	14⅝	13⅞	14	14½
45¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	35¾	35½	35½	36
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	17⅛	16¾	17	16⅞
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14¼	13¾	14	14½
64	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	62	60⅜	60⅝	61½
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
99¾	63¼	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
186	92½	Case Thresh	159½	156½	156½	158
91	54½	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	89	88⅜	89	89⅜
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	29½	27⅜	27⅝	29¼
32	19	Celotex Co	32¾	31	31	31½
88	54	Celotex Co pf2(5g)	79	79	79	78½
35¼	28⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	32½	31¾	31⅜	32
57	35	Central RR of NJ	41	40¼	40⅝	41½
8⅜	6⅝	Central Foundry	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝
10⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
74	41¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	70¾	68½	68⅞	70⅝
19¼	8¾	Certain-Teed (n)	15⅞	15½	15¾	15⅞
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	68¾	68¾	68¾	68⅞
26⅛	18	Champion p & F (1)	26¼	26	26	26½
106¼	101	Champion P pf (8)	106	106	106	106
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	59¾	59	59¾	59¾
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	99	98½	98½	99
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	75¾	74½	74½	75¼
6¾	2⅛	Chi & Ill pf (h)	5¾	5¼	5¼	..
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10½
33⅜	28⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½*)	33⅞	32⅞	33	32¾
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾
5⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
4½	2*	Chi & N western (h)	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅝
12⅜	6¾	Chi & N west pf (h)	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
20½	12¼	Chi Pneu Tool	19¾	17¼	18¼	17⅝
63¾	40⅜	Chi Pneu T pf	63⅜	62¾	63⅜	61¾
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅛	2	2	1⅞
8	3¼	Chi Rl&P 6% (h)	5	5	5	5
11	3¼	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5	5	5	5¼
32⅜	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	28½	28	28	29¾
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O (2)	19¼	19	19	19¼
11⅜	7	Childs Company	10¼	10	10	10·
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	136¾	135½	135½	137⅞
20⅜	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	20⅝
89½	72½	City Ice & Fu pf (6½)	89	89	89	90
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	12⅜	11⅜	12	11½
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	33	32½	33⅜	32⅞
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	44½	43¾	43¾	44
70½	48	Cluette Peabody (1)	69½	68	68½	67¼
132	84	Coca Cola (3)	132	129½	132	129¼
20¼	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	17⅛
106½	100	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..
68¾	39½	Collins & Aikman 2*	62⅞	62	62	62¾
114⅜	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	115	115	115	114¾
39⅛	28¾	Colo F & I	34	33	33	34
37½	9½	Colo & So 1pf	31	31	31	31
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	31	31	31	31
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
45½	31	Columbia Pic (1*)	43⅜	41	42	43
81½	42½	Columbia P pf (3½)	46	46	46	46
136½	94	Columbian Car vtc (4*)	122¼	122	122	121½
84¼	44	Comm Credit (4*)	74½	73⅜	73⅜	74
88¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (¼)	89¼	87	87¾	88
131¼	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	130½	130½	130½	131¼
24⅜	14½	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅞	17	17⅛	16⅞
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
82	50¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	69½	68¼	68¼	69
12½	7	Conde Nast Pub	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
44½	30¼	Congoleum Nairn (1.60*)	35½	34⅞	34½	35
15½	8	Consol Cigar	15	14½	15½	14⅝
85	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	85	85	85	85
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	16½	16½	16½	16½
7⅛	4¼	Consol Film Ind	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf (2g)	17½	17¼	17¼	17
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2*)	44⅞	43½	43¾	44⅛
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107	106½	106⅞	107¼
4¾	3½	Consol Laundries	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4¼
13½	11½	Consol Oil (.60*)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
11⅜	5½	Consol Rts Cu pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
36½	15¾	Container n (1*)	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅝
33¾	10¾	Cont Baking A	33½	32¼	33	32½
3	1⅛	Cont Baking B	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¾
108	67½	Cont Baking pf (8)	107	106½	106½	107
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3*)	73½	72½	73¾	73½
34⅜	17	Cont Dia Fibre 3)	21¾	21½	21½	22
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	42⅝	42	42	41⅞
4	2½	Cont Motors	2⅝	2¾	2¾	2¾
39	28⅛	Cont Oil (1*)	37⅜	37	37½	37⅝
48	25½	Cont Steel (1)	27¼	26½	26½	27⅛
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	61½	61	61½	61¼
82½	63¾	Corn Products (3)	73⅝	72½	73	72⅝
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	161	161	161	161
7¾	4	Coty	6⅞	6¼

Business and Industry

October Sixth Successive Month of Chain Store Sales Gains

Commerce and Finance

Macbeth-Evans Concern Acquired By Corning Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y.—The largest maker of technical glassware in the world, the Corning Glass Works, has acquired the famous Macbeth-Evans Glass Company of Pittsburgh, it was announced today in a joint statement by officers of the two companies.

Negotiations leading to the purchase have been completed and the action has been ratified by the boards of directors of both concerns, it is stated. Ratification by stockholders should be completed in time to permit operation on the new basis on Jan. 1, 1937. The two manufacturing plants of the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, one located at Charleroi, Penna., and the other at Elwood, Ind., will be operated as divisions of the Corning Glass Works.

Commenting upon the acquisition, Amory Houghton, president of the Corning establishment, stated: "This move brings together two companies whose research and development has been outstanding in different fields of the glass industry. The current production in the two factories of the Macbeth-Evans Company will effectively supplement the production at the Corning Glass Works, carried forward in its present six factories. In general, policies of production and personnel of the Macbeth-Evans units will be continued precisely as heretofore, these units becoming divisions of the Corning Glass Works."

The Macbeth-Evans Company, whose head offices are at Charleroi, Penna., near Pittsburgh, was founded in 1872 by George Alexander Macbeth (1846-1916). George D. Macbeth, son of the founder, has been president of the company since 1927. The original company, known as the Macbeth Glass Company, was merged in 1899 with the Thomas Evans Company, which had been established in 1869. The Macbeth company has become recognized as a leading manufacturer of standard and special glass for lighting purposes, manufacturing glass shades and reflectors, street lights, home, factory and office lighting glass, automobile light lenses and railroad signal glass.

Industrial Leaders





Underwood. Trinity Court Studio

Amory Houghton
Above—President of Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

George D. Macbeth
Below—President of Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Bank Clearings Up Sharply for Week Over 1935 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 cities throughout the country were reduced for the latest period to $5,144,728,000 by the incidence of the Armistice Day holiday, which cut the reporting period to five days, but showed a sharp gain over the corresponding 1935 totals.

The daily average figure, which eliminates the holiday influence, totaled $1,028,946,000 for the five days ended Wednesday, against $1,059,631,000 in the preceding period and $948,215,000 in the week a year ago.

The total for the latest period compares with $4,741,075,000 a year ago, a gain of 8.5 per cent. In the previous week the gain over a year ago was 6.2 per cent.

At New York clearings were $3,342,670,000, a gain of 9.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The cities outside New York showed a total of $1,802,058,000, a lift of 6.7 per cent, compared with last year.

Chicago clearings were $276,600,000, a rise of 3.3 per cent from the same period of 1935.

With three exceptions, Boston, Richmond and Omaha, all cities showed improvement. Some of the widest gainers over a year ago were New Orleans, 38.7 per cent; Kansas City, 26.3 per cent; Portland, Ore., 26.8 per cent, and St. Louis, 20.7 per cent.

Detroit Bank Stockholders Liable, Says U. S. Court

CINCINNATI (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that stockholders of the First National Bank of Detroit were liable for double assessments on the company's stock. It made the finding in affirming a decision of the United States District Court at Detroit.

Approximately $25,000,000 in double liability assessments were involved in the case in which George H. Barbour and 30 other stockholders appealed on behalf of 9000 shareholders who were affected by the action of the Comptroller of the Currency in levying double assessments against the bank's shareholders as the result of the closing of the bank in 1933.

American Cyanamid Co. Earnings Rise Slightly

NEW YORK (AP)—American Cyanamid Co., chemical producer, reported net income for the September quarter of $1,095,263, or 43 cents a share on combined A and B shares, compared with $1,040,289, or 41 cents in the 1935 like quarter.

For the nine months to Sept. 30, net income was $2,803,266, after charges but before federal surtax, equal to $1.11 a share on combined shares, against $2,533,969, or $1 a share on combined stocks in the like 1935 period.

The company's principal plant is in Niagara Falls, Canada. Other plants are in New England, Michigan and southern states.

SEC Tries to Force Utility to Register As Holding Company

NEW YORK (AP)—With constitutionality of the Public Utilities Act at issue, the Securities and Exchange Commission continued efforts in Federal Court today to force the Electric Bond & Share Company to register as a holding concern under the measure.

The specific question in the case is right of the SEC to force holding companies to register with the commission, but counsel for the utility seeks a judgment that the law is wholly invalid.

Judge Julian W. Mack listened to arguments only, as the record has been compiled by stipulation and no testimony was necessary now.

The company has denied its business is interstate.

Robert Jackson, chief of counsel to the SEC, argued that utilities had sought to set up a "favored land" between state and federal jurisdiction and had attempted to make "this favored land under their own jurisdiction."

Mr. Jackson asserted a "favored defense of the utilities companies has been to say 'the states can't regulate interstate commerce in which we are engaged' and then to turn around and say 'the Government can't regulate us because we are engaged in intrastate commerce.'"

Mr. Jackson contended various sections of the act are separable as to enforcement, while company attorneys took the opposite view on the specific issue.

Mr. John F. McLane of Bond & Share counsel declared the policy of the act "seems to be that all holding companies, like Carthage, must be destroyed."

The measure, Mr. McLane said, was a "hopeless maze of confusion and complexities." He said the act was "a transference of management (to the Government) and not regulation."

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevators Trade Expands

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, one section of the great Canadian co-operative wheat marketing agency, the Canadian Wheat Pool, handled 45.3 per cent of all the grains delivered to elevators in Saskatchewan during the 1935-36 crop season, it was announced to delegates at the recent annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool here.

It was the fourth year in succession the pool system handled more grain than the year before, since 1930-31 when wheat growers were released from compulsory contracts.

The total grain handled during 1935-36 was 65,296,264 bushels. The company operated 1065 elevators during the year. The company owns 1085 elevators with a capacity of about 36,500,000 bushels.

Sales of Chain Stores Increase 19 P. C. in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dollar volume of trade by chain stores in October reached the highest total reported for any month this year, according to the monthly compilation released by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., and Hammons & Co. The first 25 chains to report showed an aggregate business of $281,638,034, an increase of $44,954,833, or 19 per cent, over the like month a year ago. It marks the sixth successive month of the current upturn and also the sixth consecutive month when sales have increased more than 15 per cent over a year ago.

"The most important feature of the month," says the review, "was the reports of rising prices all along the line. This tendency apparently offset unseasonably warm weather for the first two weeks, but more favorable weather during the last week, however, brought renewed buying which resulted in many sections of the country in the best single sales week, with the exception of Easter, this year.

"These reports were accompanied also by another significant indication, a shortage of merchandise in some lines, suggesting that manufacturers have underestimated retail trade this fall, and suggesting further higher retail prices. The chains were also aided by an extra Saturday, as compared with a year ago.

"For the first 10 months the chains are beginning to roll up a total volume which apparently will make the current year by far the best since 1929. In some instances, in fact, the indications are, notably in the chain store mail order division, that sales this year are likely to be the best on record.

"For the 10 months the chains reported a total volume of $2,231,809,494, as against $1,963,649,887 a year ago. This is an increase of $268,159,607, or 13.7 per cent, over a year ago."

Sales of 25 chains for October and for the 10 months arranged in groups compare:

	October, 1936	October, 1935	P.C. Inc.
Variety	$101,327,579	$87,102,845	16.3
Mail order	104,651,267	79,557,975	31.5
Grocery	60,430,579	57,173,043	5.7
Drug	7,463,575	6,594,411	11.7
Shoe	6,091,457	4,808,628	26.7
Apparel	1,673,577	1,441,300	16.3
Total	$281,638,034	$236,683,201	19.0
	10 Mos. 1936	10 Mos. 1935	
Variety	$788,838,526	$714,006,269	10.5
Mail order	702,482,119	567,180,920	23.9
Grocery	609,459,255	566,019,914	7.6
Drug	68,345,502	62,981,547	8.5
Shoe	48,189,574	40,576,742	18.8
Apparel	14,494,518	12,884,494	12.6
Total	$2,231,809,494	$1,963,649,887	13.7

Excess Reserves During Week Reach Another New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement showed that during the week ended Nov. 10 excess reserves of member institutions climbed to another new high since reserve requirements were raised by 50 per cent on Aug. 15.

The statement estimated excess reserves at $2,260,000,000, an advance of $120,000,000 over the previous week and $408,000,000 over Aug. 16.

Excess reserves—which are banks' reserve funds over and above those legally required—are regarded as providing a pool of available credit. Some economists estimate that for every $1 of excess reserves, $10 of credit can be advanced.

The increase in excess reserves reflected a $132,000,000 rise in member bank reserve balances to $6,825,000,000 on Nov. 10. This increase, in turn, was attributable to a $66,000,000 decline in treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks, a $47,000,000 rise in monetary gold stock and a $9,000,000 decrease in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

One offsetting factor to these influences was a $15,000,000 rise in money in circulation to $6,393,000,000, or $647,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

The condition statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Nov. 10 was $2,475,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of $9,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Same Gasoline Is Taxed By Several Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Three governments—the federal and two states—tax most of the gasoline sold in the United States, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Before the petroleum is processed, says the report, a tax of 5 per cent or more is usually levied on it by the state in which the oil is produced. Texas, which now produces about half the country's oil, collects about $30,000,000 annually in petroleum taxes. Oklahoma, producing about one fifth of the nation's petroleum, collects more than $10,000,000 annually. These taxes add to the cost of production.

All states imposed upon gasoline retail sales taxes ranging from 2 cents to 7 cents per gallon. In addition, the Federal Government exacts a 1 cent excise tax. Thus, on gasoline sold outside the state in which it is produced there are taxes of three governments and triple taxation sometimes is greater than the wholesale price of the gasoline.

In some sections of the country, particularly in the South, gasoline is further taxed by cities and counties, so that gasoline used by some motorists may have been taxed by five governments! That is the case in Decatur, Ala. There taxes total 11 cents per gallon, including federal tax, 1 cent; state tax, 6 cents; county tax, 3 cents; city tax, 1 cent, and the production tax, which is absorbed in the price.

Oil Trade Plans to Dramatize Excessive Taxes on Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When a person drives up to a gasoline station soon, he is likely to be impressed as never before with the fact that, when he pays his bill, one third of it is going for taxes while only two thirds pays for the actual gas. More than that, he's going to be reminded that the tax money is not all going to build good highways as in the old days, but is being diverted to propagate oysters, build sea walls, establish waterways, provide free seeds, help on the new school building, and so on.

This effort to bring before the public the "unreasonable taxation laws which make the gosoline tax the fastest growing tax in the history of the country" is backed by representatives of the petroleum industry. It was described by Baird H. Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, at the opening session of the American Petroleum Institute here. (Nov. 10.)

To Dramatize Tax

"We are intending to dramatize the tax situation so that all filling stations throughout the country can tell in graphic terms to Mr. Consumer that he should oppose excessive gasoline taxes," declared Mr. Markham. Stickers for automobiles with the slogan "Reduce Gas Tax," signs at the station with the bill, "Gas 10c, tax 5c, total 15c," gas tanks along the highway calling motorists' attention to the slogan "Gasoline is cheap, only the tax is high" and other visible devices for arousing the consumers are being adopted, he said.

The Petroleum Industries Committee which was organized by the American Petroleum Institute in 1933 has now some 200,000 members out in 1923 counties in 47 states, Mr. Markham said. It is co-operating with motor clubs and similar organizations not to eliminate taxes but to reduce them to a "reasonable rate" and to see that gasoline taxes are not diverted but spent for the specific purposes for which the taxes are imposed.

The committee is undertaking to analyze all tax bills coming up in the 43 state legislatures which meet within the next 12 months. It is aiming to see that the tax on gasoline shall not be out of all proportion to the tax on other industries.

Over 200 Kinds of Taxes

The petroleum industry and its customers are more heavily taxed than any other group, paying 201 different kinds of taxes, Mr. Markham pointed out. In 1935 the industry's total taxes exceeded its total earnings. In 1935 the industry and its products were taxed $1,222,000,000 or nearly seven times the net earnings of $173,000,000. Last year gasoline tax collections amounted to $789,114,481, of which $616,851,000 went to state governments and $172,263,481 to the Federal Government through duplicating taxes.

High gasoline and motor vehicle taxes have prevented widespread use of automobiles abroad and have resulted in a situation where 26,000,000 automobiles are in operation in the United States and only 11,000,000 in all of the rest of the world, Mr. Markham said.

Co-operative effort between the American Petroleum Industries Committee and associated groups has already made some headway, Mr. Markham declared. Last year with the leadership of the New York Automobile Club and other organizations, the tax reduction of one cent per gallon was obtained, saving New York motorists some $16,000,000 annually.

Other gasoline tax reductions affected smaller areas. A local gasoline tax of three cents per gallon was repealed in Jackson County, Ala., and local gasoline taxes were also eliminated in three Florida municipalities, Deland, Palatka, and Gainesville, and in the four Missouri towns of Excelsior, Humansville, Linn and Lupers.

Attempts to raise gasoline tax rates in Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Virginia were defeated. In Pennsylvania, the proposed increase in the gasoline tax and a fuel oil tax, also defeated, were the only levies which did not pass out of the Governor's entire tax program. A lubricating oil tax introduced into the Kentucky Legislature also failed, Mr. Markham said.

Much Diversion of Money

Diversion of gasoline tax money to other than highway purposes is one of the issues which is being watched by the committee. Last year $146,449,711 intended for highway funds were actually used for general purposes, it was reported. So long as diversion is permitted, the committee believes, there will be a tendency to maintain high gasoline tax rates—and even to raise them—so that non-motorists can unload upon highway users a part of their general tax obligations.

Four states, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri, have amended their state constitutions to make it impossible to take money from their road funds, it was stated, and Maine has a law which accomplishes the same result.

"Consumption of gasoline tax revenue in practically every state has gained from 10 to 40 per cent over the past two years," continued the director of the committee. "Yet there has been no comparable expansion in road building. We intend to stimulate highway surveys in all states that are not already conducting them. Thirty-six states have started surveys of this kind to determine road requirements for both present and future.

"We believe that a great many millions of dollars of the automobile taxpayers' money has been wastefully expended. Expensive highways may be desirable for trunk lines where traffic is heavy, but road surveys have revealed thousands of miles of expensive pavements laid down over routes which could have been served adequately through more economical surfacing."

New Utility Ruling By N. Y. Commission

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Public Service Commission announced that utility corporations would not be permitted to consolidate separately operating companies in New York unless they could show definitely that the consolidations would be advantageous to the public.

In the same statement, the commission set forth a list of requirements to be met by corporations seeking to unify their systems.

The statement, according to the commission, was induced by the submission of several plans for mergers, particularly those submitted by the Consolidated Edison Company system, the Niagara Hudson Power Company system and the Associated Gas & Electric Company system.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

may be able to obtain a larger share of a fixed total of wealth produced will it be possible for you to enjoy more of the material comforts and conveniences."

Results Would Vary

Results, however, would vary with different industries. I agree with Brookings that the general introduction of the 30-hour week would have the general effect of reducing output and therefore of curtailing the country's living standard. But in particular cases a reduction in working hours —I don't say to 30 hours—would increase, not decrease, output. This was proved by the account I gave last October of the experiment conducted by the Boots Pure Drug Company, Ltd., England. The account obtained a lot of publicity. And, as a result, readers commended me to the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich., where a similar experiment has been conducted for the last five years. The company kindly let me have an account of the results. I found that the experience of the American concern has been identical with that of the British concern—higher output per man-hour to make up for the shortening of working hours.

"General propositions do not decide concrete cases," as Justice Holmes remarked long ago.

Western Union Net Shows Sharp Increase Over 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Company reported profit of $5,010,446 for the nine months ended Sept. 30 against $3,414,903 for the like period last year. Earnings per share of capital stock were $4.79 against $3.26. There was no provision for undistributed profits surtax.

September quarter net profit was $1,955,302, equal to $1.87 a share, against $2,090,458 or $2 a share in preceding quarter and $1,515,164 or $1.45 a share in the 1935 September quarter.

Britain Buying More Products From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — British imports of goods from the United States in the first nine months of 1936 as shown by items listed separately totaled $276,025,000, a gain of 12 per cent over the like period of the preceding year, according to a report from the American Consulate General in London to the Commerce Department.

Imports from the United States were nine per cent of aggregate British imports during the January-September period, about the same ratio recorded in the 1935 corresponding period.

Continuing, the report set forth that in the same period this year British exports to the United States, so far as shown separately, were valued at $93,086,600, a gain of 24 per cent, compared with the corresponding 1935 period. They represented 5.8 per cent of total British exports in the nine months.

Carloadings 15.9 P. C. Above Week in 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 7 totaled 759,318 cars.

This was a decrease of 54,857 care, or 6.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 104,371 or 15.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 164,528 or 27.7 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Gain Over Last Week	Gain Over Year Ago
Misc. freight	308,526	*26,842	43,801
Less-than-carlot merchandise	168,551	*2,039	4,188
Coal	151,184	*13,414	26,714
Grain & grain prds.	29,327	*4,288	*1,262
Western districts	18,058	*2,975	*1,835
Livestock	19,077	*2,889	147
Western districts	15,239	*2,549	*195
Forest products	32,548	*3,890	4,847
Ore	38,791	*1,776	31,337
Coke	11,314	381	4,599

*Decrease.

U. S. Sugar Corp. Net For Year Shows Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States Sugar Corporation, operating sugar house at Clewiston and plantations in the Everglades of Florida, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, reports net earnings, before federal income taxes are deducted, of $875,829, as against $339,923 for the preceding year.

After provision for federal income taxes and one year's dividend on preferred stock outstanding, the current year's earnings are equal to 52 cents per common share, as against 18 cents the previous year.

Member of FPC Censures Court's Valuation Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—Clyde L. Seavey, a member of the Federal Power Commission, criticised the United States Supreme Court for its stand on the valuation of public utilities at the convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, at a meeting here.

Mr. Seavey, appointed to the commission by President Roosevelt, declared that the court's insistence on the use of reproduction cost as a method of valuing a utility property made valuation too costly for most regulatory bodies.

"We all want to simplify regulation," he continued, "reduce its cost and make rate adjustment effective as speedily as possible. Experience shows us none of these objectives can be assured if we must follow the legislative standards that appear now to be required by the Supreme Court.

"That court has determined that a fair return to the utility must be based on the fair value of the property. But it has indicated that the predominant criterion of determining fair value is the 'reproduction cost, new.' This makes the determination of fair value extremely costly and beyond the means of most regulatory bodies to carry forward in any adequate way. It also requires a long time, while regulation, to be of proper value, must be comparatively immediate and certain."

Mr. Seavey argued that using historical, or original, cost is the more accurate method, and that "it not only represents definitely the investment in the property but is simple, inexpensive and expeditious."

He said the California Railroad Commission, of which he was chairman before his Federal appointment, had used original cost as the basis in valuations, and that the utilities of that State had prospered under it for many years.

"They have been able to finance easily and adequately, have operated on low rates to consumers, have built strong reserves, and have given good service. During all that period, with the exception of two or three instances, the California utilities have acquiesced in the historical cost method; they would not have done so if their properties were being confiscated."

Mr. Seavey urged the adoption of amendments to the federal laws so that commission orders could not be set aside by the courts on constitutional grounds unless the courts held that the rates were confiscatory. This would uphold the rights of the consumers and the regulatory bodies to a decision on the merits of a case, he declared.

New York State Pay Rolls, Employment Highest in 6 Years

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews said factory employment and pay rolls in New York State were at their highest levels in the last six years.

The commissioner reported that factory employment had advanced 1.5 per cent and pay rolls 4 per cent from September to October. He said the increase had brought the employment level above any month since September, 1930, and the payroll level higher than any month since November of the same year.

"The employment gain in October followed greater than usual increases in employment in both August and September of this year," his report said. "The usual changes in employment and pay rolls from September to October are an increase of about half of one per cent in employment accompanied by a slight decline in total pay rolls."

The report said 1801 representative state factories employed 418,574 workers on a total weekly pay roll of $10,761,305 during October.

The employment advance raised the state labor department's index of factory employment to 84.4 or 8.6 per cent above the index for October of last year, the report said. The index of pay rolls rose to 75.3 or 13.5 per cent above last October.

U. S.-European Trade In September Higher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—An increase in United States trade with Europe as a whole during September but a further drop in transactions with war-ridden Spain were reported today by the Commerce department.

September exports to Europe were listed at $98,937,000, compared with $97,471,000 for the same month a year ago, while imports from Europe totaled $66,291,000 and $50,015,000 for the respective months.

September exports to Spain were valued at only $245,000, compared with $3,734,000 in September, 1935. Imports from Spain were $526,000 and $965,000, respectively.

Total foreign trade increased with numerous countries, including Canada, Germany, France, Japan and Brazil.

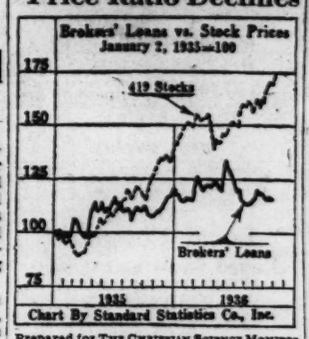
Brokers List Group of 29 Bonds Yielding 4.50 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston, have prepared a folder showing a group of twenty-nine bonds now yielding 4.50 per cent or better. In addition to call price, approximate market and yield, comparisons are given of the coverage ratios for fixed charges, in each case, for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, and for the latest twelve months for which figures are available.

All of the issues included in the group are traded on either the New York Stock Exchange or the New York Curb. The opinion is expressed that all are "of medium or better grade." Issues quoted at premiums over call prices sufficient to cause a material loss on early redemption have been excluded from this list.

Brokers' Loans-Stock Price Ratio Declines



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VOLUME of security trading has not during 1936 assumed the large proportions frequently witnessed during other rising markets, nor has there been an increase in speculative borrowings commensurate with the rise in stock prices.

Indeed, the persistent decline in the ratio of brokers' loans to stock prices has in recent months been a significant reflection of the extent to which the rise in prices has resulted from cash buying rather than margin trading.

Cut in Food Prices Lowers Living Cost Index in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living of the wage earners in the United States decreased 0.2 per cent from September to October as a result of a substantial reduction in food prices, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. All other groups of expenditures into which the budget is divided showed increases in cost.

Living costs in October were 3.3 per cent above October, 1935, 19.5 per cent above April, 1933, the low point of the depression, but 15.3 per cent below October, 1929.

Food prices declined 1.7 per cent from September to October, which is contrary to the usual seasonal movement. Since October, 1935, however, food prices have risen 3.3 per cent, and since the low of 1933, 38.5 per cent. In October of this year, food prices were still 23 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

Rents increased 0.6 per cent from September to October, which raised them 11.1 per cent above the level of a year ago and 28.9 per cent above the low point of January, 1934. In October, 1936, rents were only 12.3 per cent below the October, 1929, level.

Clothing prices advanced 0.3 per cent from September to October. Although in October, 1936, clothing prices were 0.8 per cent lower than in October, 1935, and still 25.5 per cent below their October, 1929, level, they were 21.6 per cent higher than at the low point of 1933.

Coal prices advanced seasonally 1.1 per cent. They were slightly, 0.2 per cent, above those of October, 1935, but 7.9 per cent below the October, 1929, level.

The cost of sundries increased 0.4 per cent from September to October, chiefly in consequence of increases in the admission charges to motion picture theaters, information concerning which is collected as of October each year, and also because of a more moderate increase in the cost of housefurnishings. The cost of sundries in October, 1936, was 0.9 per cent higher than in October, 1935.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 116.7 cents in October, 1936, as compared with 116.4 cents in September, 1936; 120.5 cents in October, 1935, and 100 cents in 1923.

Federal Officials Not Troubled Over Market's Uptrend

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government financial authorities said today they were keeping a close watch on the upward trend of the stock market, but asserted there were no present indications of any "unhealthy" condition which might necessitate the exercise of federal control powers.

Securities Commission and Federal Reserve Board officials described their vigilance over the market as being merely in line with their regular duties, but added that should any "harmful" influences enter into the situation some action to curb it might come.

If need should arise, the Securities Commission could speed action of long-standing proposals to separate the functions of brokers and dealers, could seek to prevent excessive trading by "insiders" or take other steps to retard speculative influences.

The Federal Reserve Board, with powerful control over margin requirements and bank reserves, might change the present regulations governing these.

At present, security transactions on margin must be 55 per cent financed in cash. If this percentage were increased, it would retard margin trading and dampen speculative trends.

Through its power over reserve requirements, the board could increase banks' required reserves, thus curtailing funds now available for credit. This move would have a broad, nation-wide effect on credit generally, however, and probably would not be resorted to solely because of the stock market.

Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board told reporters after a White House visit today that neither banks nor brokerage houses were supporting the present market uptrend.

Mr. Eccles said there existed a considerable sum of foreign money in this country for investment purposes.

This foreign cash, which has been flowing in steadily for the last several months, and the swiftly mounting number of dividend declarations are viewed by many officials as largely responsible for the market upturn. Both these influences are outside the scope of federal control.

Rayon, Watch, Mine Workers Join List Getting Wage Rise

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13 (AP)—The du Pont Rayon Company today announced wage increase of from 7 to 10 per cent, effective immediately, for the approximately 3000 employees at the Ampthill plant near Richmond.

LANCASTER, Penna. (AP)—Directors of the Hamilton Watch Company have voted a wage increase and a bonus to its 1650 employees and declared a dividend of $16 a share on the accumulated preferred 6 per cent stock.

The employees will receive a week's pay as a bonus on Dec. 1 and a wage boost of five cents an hour, effective Jan. 1.

WALLACE, Idaho (AP)—Wage increases of 50 cents a day for nearly 2800 miners in the Coeur d'Alene districts were announced by major producing companies.

Better prices for lead, silver and zinc are responsible, mine officials said.

Listed as Legal for Massachusetts Savings Banks

Central Maine Power Co.
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Youth Is Heard At Convention Of National Grange

(Continued from Page 1)

adjusting the microphone when it began to "act up."

The young speakers showed poise in their addresses before the microphone. Joseph H. Black of Sheridan, Wyoming, newly elected president of the Future Farmers of America, spoke with pride of his new organization, which boasts as members 117,000 students in high school vocational agricultural classes. But he showed a sense of balance by speaking modestly of the part his generation is playing in organized agriculture.

"An event of this kind," he said, "serves to emphasize the duty of American youth to carry on the work of those who have gone before. We have only to look at the present leaders to see what will be expected of us as leaders of tomorrow." The slim, clear-voiced youth was cheered when he closed with the advice:

"Go home and assist in your own way to provide activities for rural youth."

Scouting Benefits

Farm boys and girls of the type represented here are participating in organizations perhaps to a greater extent than many city children. One enthusiastic youth told why Scouting is just as well adapted to farm communities as to cities.

"Scouting does for country boys what a gang does for the city fellow, only we are trained in worthwhile pursuits," said the young speaker, voicing sentiments unquestionably his own. Other youngsters spoke for 4-H clubs.

All participated as full-fledged Grangers. For years now the Grange has opened its membership to young people. When they reach the age of 14 they are full participants with voice and vote equal to that of their parents and grandparents. This rule has resulted in giving the Grange a flow of recruits who early begin to train for future leadership, and it is held responsible for the number of young people to be seen in the gatherings of this veteran organization.

Farm Bureaus

Another great farm organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, has come to see the importance of enlisting youth and is at this very time preparing to launch Junior Farm Bureaus, designed to give special opportunities for activity for young people between the ages of 18 and 24. The Grange prefers to keep its youth as an integral part of the organization which is built around the family as a unit.

A message from President Roosevelt to "my fellow members" brought an official greeting from one who has been a member of their fraternity for 25 years.

"We have made progress in the fight to achieve real equality for agriculture," President Roosevelt wrote. "But we must strive to continue this progress. National and international problems demand the earnest attention of groups such as the Grange, to the end that our democratic processes may be brought to bear effectively upon their solution."

Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, was introduced to the convention as another fellow member, a seventh degree patron of the Webster (N. Y.) Grange. He qualifies, his introducer said, by virtue of possessing a large farm.

Mr Sibley's opinion on the future program for agriculture as expressed to the Grange convention, is that some form of farm benefit must be continued if overproduction and its damaging effects are to be avoided.

Maintain Fair Prices

"Our problem is to maintain fair prices," said the Chamber of Commerce executive. "Prices ought not to be so low that they break the farmer, nor so high that they hurt the consumer.

"The only way I know for the farmer to maintain fair prices is for him to try to control production over a period of average years so that supply will be approximately in balance with demand. This is simply what all other good business men do.

"I hope and believe this can be accomplished by the co-operation of producers with other producers, and by farmers with the Government.

"Government co-operation is essential, but by this I do not mean government coercion. I believe state groups, with the aid of state colleges of agriculture and the extension service, can work out programs for the individual states but some government direction is needed to prevent these programs from conflicting. There probably will have to be benefits for the farmers who cooperate.

"If there are to be benefits to offset the tariff, they should not be mere handouts, but should be set up with the purposes of balancing supply and demand."

Trees for Victoria's Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — A campaign for lining Victoria's highways with trees has flowered from the efforts of a Melbourne newspaper to convince the state authorities and the public that there is a value in trees apart from the money derived from their wood.

As a result the Government has decided to line 2300 miles of declared state highways with young trees, using 10,000 the first year, and then extending the planting to smaller highways and byways.

Best Methods Adopted

There have been no half measures about the job. Financial assistance will be given by the Government and it will be backed by statewide activity. Trees will be supplied by the forests commission, and tree guards and fencing will be provided by the country roads board. This body is also co-operating with dozens of municipalities on the best methods of planting and spacing.

Moreover, the Commonwealth Government has promised to help in the preservation of existing avenues, many of which have been endangered by lopping to avoid damage to telephone lines.

Melbourne a Tree City

Melbourne is a city renowned for its regard for trees. For half the year parks, gardens and streets are under a canopy of green, a graceful memorial to men who envisaged a city as something more than a place in which to eat, work and sleep. Sadly enough, it is not so in the country districts where trees have been "fair game" for anyone with an ax.

This campaign, then, is all the more valuable, for it may be but the beginning of a revived "tree consciousness" and a prelude to sorely needed reafforestation. A start is being made at the right end, too, by taking the campaign into the schools.

Many Imports to Hawaii

HONOLULU, T. H. (AP)—In the first six months of 1936 the territory of Hawaii imported mainland products to the value of $44,581,423.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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ESTATE being closed; antique furnishings for sale, some valuable pieces. Reply to 7 Dalton St., Boston. Open until 10:30 p. m.

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Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

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Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

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CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT
JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 HAYMARKET SQ. BOSTON CAP 3622

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATTRACTIVE 6-room English colonial, sun parlor, breakfast nook, refrigeration, hot water oil heat, beautiful grounds, heated garage; owner leaving town this month. MRS. HENRY KALIS, 134 Woodcliff Rd., Newton Highlands, Mass. CEN. 4027.

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Restore the youth to your hair—try our famous Aromo oil shampoo. Have your hair styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.
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Local Classified

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ROOMS TO LET

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with Chicken and Turkey, Always.
Be sure it's Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce
Ready to Serve!
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THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
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CARDS with Name,
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$11.25 per ton

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The moment you slip on Natural Bridge Shoes you want "to go places and do things"
Let us show you a pair today.
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The Coats with Nine Lives
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170-180 Common Street

LEXINGTON

For Your Bicycle
Delta Honlite, Rear Lamps — Sirens for Balloon Tires—Speedometers, — Saddles—Front and Rear Carriers—Batteries
FISKE BROS.
9-11 Depot Square

DRESSES and COATS
SKIRTS, BLOUSES and SWEATERS
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
BAGS, GLOVES and NECKWEAR
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 MASS. AVENUE
OPP. ARCADE TEL. LEX. 0171-M

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired
1853 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0569

LOWELL

Stoneface Suits
$35
Stoneface Overcoats
$38.50
Silvertex Suits
$30
Wonderful Clothes
Sold Only at
Talbot Clothing Co.
Lowell, Mass.

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

The Bon Marche
Merchandise of MERIT only
LOWELL, MASS.
Does Your Dining Room say "Come to Dinner"
8-pc. Dining Suite
Choice of Walnut or Mahogany at
$115
Duncan Phyfe Pedestal Table
$2.25 Weekly on Budget Plan
Fourth Floor

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE

SCOTT JEWELRY COMPANY
JEWELRY ON CREDIT
No Interest or Carrying Charges

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
TEL. 135 TEL. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Sole distributors in Lowell for
Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERBRACE

LYNN

American Woolen Co.
70 x 80 Virgin Wool
BLANKET $5.50 each
Plain colors and plaid tones in the wanted boudoir shades.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION ST.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Goddard Bros
Market Street Tel. Bre. 3737

SALE!
Regular 29c Hanks of Mayflower Crochet Knitting Yarn.
Made from long staple cotton.
Extra fine quality. 800-Yard Hanks.. 19c

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1936
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

MALDEN

BUY YOUR
Grunow Radio
at
FLESHER'S
240 Pleasant Street, Malden
Just Deposit
18c a day
In The FREE GLOBE BANK Given With Every Radio

MALDEN COAL COMPANY
172 Pleasant St. Tel. 0494

COAL—COKE—GULF OILS

November Sale of Coats
Extraordinary Values
GORDON'S WOMAN'S SHOP
183 Pleasant Street, Malden

NOW IS THE TIME

if your hair is dry, dull, oily or getting thin, to consult
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
TEL. 0465W MALDEN

SPECIAL
THANKSGIVING DINNER

RUSSO'S RESTAURANT
424 MAIN ST., MALDEN Tel. 2527

BARNEY'S
397 Main Street, Everett, Mass.

Meats and Groceries

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
RENTALS—SALES
FORREST L. GODING
Malden Square Malden 7070


Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Wessell Fur Shop
Prices Reasonable
488 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Opp. Baptist Parish House

11 Tube Grunow Radio
$69.95
$1 Weekly
RUDERMAN'S
Malden 43 Ferry St. | Melrose 544 Main St. | Medford 18 Main St.

Watson Sterling
IS SOLID SILVER
We Carry WATSON'S SILVER

George Downie, Jeweler
28 Pleasant Street Malden

HALL'S MARKET

Thanksgiving Turkeys
Place your order early.
73-77 PLEASANT STREET
MALDEN Tel. 0563

MEDFORD

P. VOLPE & SONS
Fruit and Vegetables
Thanksgiving Delicacies
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0132, 0133

MEDFORD CENTRAL MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store With Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 | 30 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
37 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858
Home of Quality and Service

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
Place Your Order With Us for
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

Keep Your Insurance in Force
Fire—Life—Auto
EARLE C. NORSE
15 Spencer Rd., Medford Mystic 4672-M
Inquire About Budget Plan

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1234

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MELROSE TRUST COMPANY
Banking in All of Its Branches
Telephone Melrose 0030
Perfect Protection in Our SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES $3 up

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREETS

We Pay Cash for Your Old Gold and Silver
WADLAND'S
We specialize in high-grade watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Work called for and delivered.
420 Main St. Tel. Mel. 1393-M

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
398 Main St. Tel. 257[illegible] Nights 9465


"Smart Hats to go with your winter coat"
EVELYN NADEAU'S
All Kinds of Remodeling
491 MAIN STREET
Mel. 3468-M

A. C. Richards Co., Inc.
UPHOLSTERERS
Furniture made to order and repaired
MATTRESSES
CABINET WORK AND REFINISHING
BERWICK STREET

YOUR HARDWARE STORE
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

May we have the pleasure of serving Monitor readers?
Lady May Shop
489 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2130M

Eastman Storage Warehouse
FURNITURE and PIANO STORAGE
6 Eastman Place, Melrose
For rates Telephone Mel. 1016

NEEDHAM

1882—Whetton's—1936
An old and up-to-date concern.
Merchandising in Needham continuously since 1882
COAL—FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS—SERVICE
Sales Office, Tel. 0967 Yard Office, Tel. 0330 NEEDHAM

SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced From Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
J. P. KINSMAN
61 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 1134

The Finishing Touch for THANKSGIVING
Double-K Salted Nuts
Delivered freshly toasted for your order any time you say.
Phone Needham 0981 Now
KINNE'S PHARMACY

Eadie's Fine Foods Shop
Exclusively Home Made
BREAD—CAKE—PASTRIES
Mince Pie, Squash Pie, Fruit Cake are our specialties for *THANKSGIVING*
947 Great Plain Avenue Need. 0446

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
CHAPEL ST. GARAGE
Telephone Needham 0647

THE HARDING CO.
Formerly HENRY THOMAS CO.
Plumbing—Heating
Delco Oil Burners
(Product of General Motors)
106 West St., Needham Hgts. Need. 0090

NEW BEDFORD

James E. Lilley
271 Cedar Street Phone 1342
Quality Meats and Groceries
Heins Brand—Rumford Baking Powder, and many other nationally advertised goods in the Monitor

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)


Gulf Hill Parlors
886 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schraft's Candies

Charles A. Morrison
INSURANCE
Fire—Auto—Life
30 Junior Street Tel. 3192

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
Telephone 5549

NEWBURYPORT

232 High Street Tel. 815-W
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
Gown Shoppe
Smart Showings for Fall Wear
DRESSES COATS Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

BALL BAND
Rubber Footwear
Look for the Red Ball
THURLOW'S FAMILY SHOE STORE 11 State Street

D. Cashman
HARDWARE — PAINT
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

GULF
RANGE AND FUEL OILS
UNIFORM QUALITY
Prompt and Careful Delivery
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
TELEPHONE 4

NEWTON

The Paint Shop
Painters and Decorators
Now is the time to paint the exterior of your house
WALL PAPERS and HANGING
FLOORS SANDED and REFINISHED
We will be pleased to call and give you an estimate on your work.
288 Centre St., Newton, Mass.
NEWton North 5444

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Kinderkins
Shoes for Children
W. L. McCAMMON
583 Washington Street

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
Carmoto Paints Kitchenware
Goldfish Tropical Fish
Aquarium Supplies
796 BEACON STREET CEN. NEW. 4000

madame hénault
M. HENRI MARGARET HORNE
hairdressers
Salon de Beauté
55 LANGLEY RD., CEN. NEW. 5235

PLUMBING and HEATING SERVICE
All Types of
RANGES REFRIGERATORS
OIL BURNERS GAS APPLIANCES
AIR CONDITIONING
G. WILBUR THOMPSON, INC.
Louis B. Martin, Pres.
80 Langley Road Cen. New. 0400

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

SUTTON'S AMOCO SERVICE
Let Us Service Your Car
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Walnut and Beacon Sts. Cen. New. 3225

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Bonnar Atwood
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
BON ARTS
GIFTS
10% for Cash and Carry
783 WASHINGTON ST., 285 WALNUT ST.

NONANTUM COAL CO.
327 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7360
80 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, HEMIS Mid. 0344
COAL—COKE—WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Wayside

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

ALFRED E. FULLER
INSURANCE
In All Its Forms
Oldest Insurance Agency in Newton
46 AUSTIN ST. New. No. 7304

Ruane Flowers
Member F. T. D. A.
77 WALNUT ST. New. No. 5095

NORTHAMPTON

Knight's Hairdressing Shoppe
Quality Service *Specializing in*
Frederics Permanent Waving
Special Oil Method for Dry Hair
74 STATE STREET TEL. 581

NORWOOD

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764


RED CROSS and SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
Better Shoes for Men, Women and Children

REGAN'S Shoe Corner
NORWOOD, MASS.

BARRY *the Florist*
Flowers for All Occasions
Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
532 WASHINGTON ST.
Tel. Nor. 0977-W


MISS BROWNLEE'S SHOP
Opposite Christian Science church
Toys and Clothes for Babies and Children
10 Guild St., Norwood
Tel. Norwood 0313

PITTSFIELD

IN PITTSFIELD
If there's one thing that excells it's
NO MEND HOSIERY
$1.00 up
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS CARDS
From Your Negatives
Prices Reasonable
E. J. CURTIS, INC.
397 North Street


PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
DELICIA ICE CREAM
Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Ave Tel. 3-1561

Cooper Stoker
$198.50
New Bin Feeder Type
COOPER COAL CO.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Rollins Pajamas
For Chilly Nights
$1.69—$1.95 pair
BATCHELDER'S
83 EAST STREET Opp. Court House

Switch
to
DODGE
And Save Money
SHAPIRO MOTORS
631 North St. P. C. Foster, Manager

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Kirkmead Fresh Eggs
Armour's Cloverbloom Butter
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVENUE DIAL 5396

SHALETT
Quality Cleaners and Dyers
Ladies' Dresses from 75c up
702 North St., Cor. Burbank Dial 5475

Silvertone Radios
Maximum Performance
Lowest Prices
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 158 8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1516 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. FRES. 0738
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

Freshly laundered bridge or luncheon linens proclaim the perfect hostess. None too delicate or too difficult with our 42 years' experience.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 Quincy Ave. President 5000

The Bon Coeur Knit Shoppe
4 Maple Street, Room 3
Imported and Domestic Yarns
Abigail Knitting and Crochet Cotton
Free Instruction on Materials Purchased
Knitted Apparel—Household Articles
Mabel D. and Carolyn E. Bunker
Tel. Granite 5540 *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9*

TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing William L. Troup *Heating* Walter D. Troup
The Sign of Quality Since 1899

R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

RICHARD D. CHASE & CO.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100


GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
"1836—1936"
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 863 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps.
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave. Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

'blue coal'
Let the color be your guide
Order Your Supply Now
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3099
"LET GEORGE DO IT"
NOW Is the Time to "WINTERIZE" Your Car
The Place
Ritchie's Auto Repair Service
55 CANAL STREET GRA. 2964
General Repairing on All Makes of Cars

MARY CHEEVER
GIFTWORKS
1240 Hancock St.
Exclusive Line of English
CHRISTMAS CARDS
"Selective Christmas Gifts"

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

Tel. Pres. 5512 24-Hour Towing Service
ESSO
YULE'S GARAGE, Inc.
EXPERT REPAIR WORK
On All Makes of Cars
Winter Oils, Greases and Anti-Freezes
678 Hancock Street Wollaston, Mass.

READING

Torre's
READING SQUARE
Chicken Bones, 39c lb.
Our Own Make

SWEETSER COAL CO.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
80 Ash Street
Telephone Read. 0044

1937 Oldsmobile
Now on Display
See Models at the
CENTRAL GARAGE
COR. MAIN AND ARMORY STREETS
WAKEFIELD PHONE CRYSTAL 0743

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to offer even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON

The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND STREET Tel. 804

TAXI SERVICE
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
TIRES ACCESSORIES
MOODY'S GARAGE
13 Billings Street Tel. 2031

SHARON OIL CO.
Fuel Oil
MASSAPOAG GARAGE
Expert Repairing
83 Pond Street Tel. 2031

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

For Thanksgiving
DENNISON'S PAPER
- Tablecloths — Napkins
- Kemp's Nuts and Candies
- Thanksgiving Cards

MACKAY'S SHARON SQUARE

SHARON—Canton

HOLMES
Auto Electric Service
528 Washington St. Tel. Canton 0064
IGNITION RADIO
OIL BURNER SPECIALISTS
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
Plymouth—Chrysler
Complete Garage Service
Auto Ignition Equipment
Goodyear Tires—Exide Batteries
489 Washington St. R. L. SNELL 0090 Canton

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT REPAIR SHOP
At the Common Ph. FOXBORO 505
Hudson—Terraplane
Crosley Refrigerators and Washing Machines
Zenith Car and Home Radios

FULLER BROTHERS
Authorized Dealers
Stromberg-Carlson Radio
Expert Repairing
Central St., Foxboro Tel. 402

SOMERSET

Clarendon Hill Hardware Co.
GENERAL REPAIRING
Electrical and Plumbing Supplies
Storm Windows and Storm Doors installed.
Estimates Cheerfully Given
220 Holland Street Somerset 6677

SOMERVILLE

GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
Baggage Transferred to All Points
159 Pearl Street Som. 8190-1

LYMAN A. HODGDON
8 Indiana Ave. Pros. 0168
Insurance Service
Fire Liability
Justice Real Estate Notary

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


Fan-Davies
Specializing in Individual Feminine Loveliness
THERMIQUE AND ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING
HAIR STYLING
293 BRIDGE STREET PHONE 4-5177

TRUE BROTHERS INC.
JEWELERS
Fine Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware
Use Our Divided Payment Plan
1390 MAIN STREET

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Smart Style Shop
Will Open a New Shop
Friday, Nov. 13
in the Embassy Theatre Bldg.
With a full line of dependable merchandise. Dresses that are different. "Kickernick" Undergarments. "No Mend" Hosiery. We invite you to call.
FLORENCE HARE, Prop.

Henley Clothes *Arrow Shirts*
Stetson Hats
"A good place to buy good clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
GEO. I. KELLY

MASSACHUSETTS

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

BALL'S TOY SHOP
OPP. CITY HALL WAL. 0488
The largest and most interesting selection in Greater Boston.

WELLESLEY

RADIOS
Stromberg-Carlson, Philco, American-Bosch, Arvin Sales and Service
DERBY RADIO CO.
42 Central Street Wel. 2790

WINTHROP

Revere Ice and Fuel Co.
Curtis Oil Co.
A. H. CURTIS, Mgr.
COKE and HEATING OILS
HIGHEST QUALITY COAL
Estab. 1912 REVERE 0085

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
PHARMACISTS
It is our pleasure to serve The Christian Science Monitor readers, and it is our aim to give you the best of merchandise and service.
OCEan 0860 46 Woodside Ave. OCE. 2832

EVERYBODY'S CASH MARKET
4 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 1520
Fresh Dressed Fowl (4-4½ lb. av.) .25c lb.
Face Rump to Roast (western heavy beef only) .29c lb.
Sugar, 10 lb. bag .47c
Fancy Creamery Butter .37c lb.
Oranges for juice .2 doz. 39c
Seedless Grapefruit .4 for 25c

WORCESTER

CUT FLOWERS and Potted Plants
SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
DIAL 24467
2 BOXFORD STREET

Select Your CHRISTMAS TOYS
Now at
SANDBERG'S
43 Mechanic Street
Thousands of items to choose from
A small deposit will hold them. Pay for them weekly if you prefer.

DRESS FABRICS
FINE WOOLENS
GORGEOUS VELVETS
SLOCUM'S Second Floor
476 Main Street, Worcester

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
with individual name. Many exclusive designs.
DECORATIONS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
DAVIS & BANISTER, INC.
24 Pearl Street, Worcester

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ..... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 12 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

MALVERN, Cleveland House—Apartments and board residence; quiet for rest and study; near town and hills; moderate.

SUSSEX—Offered in a beautiful old Italian house; board residence, every comfort; central heating; near town, church, and sea; terms moderate. Towers Hostel, Hastings.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SURREY—A BUNGALOW OF CHARACTER ("Downs Croft," The Gallop, Sutton); dining and drawing rooms, 3-4 beds, bathroom, sun lounge; large garden; garage; freehold £1,400 or near offer. G. D., "Thornbank," Banstead Rd. Ewell East, Surrey. 'Phone: Ewell 1778.

HOUSES TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — House to let FURNISHED, warm, comfortable, every convenience, 4 bed, 2 sitting rooms; garage. Box W-37—BCM/CSM London.

HASTINGS—To let furnished, sunny bungalow, 2 sitting rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; garden; electricity, linen, plate; moderate; children welcome. Write 41 Glisson Road, Cambridge.

KENT near CANTERBURY
TO LET FURNISHED
Charming Country House including staff for 6 months or longer; 5 principal bedrooms, 4 reception rooms; large garden; garage 2 cars; nominal rent to good tenant. GRANT, Qualves, Wickhambreaux.

INSURANCE

ANNUITIES — Largest guaranteed income; Pension Policies; helpful information and lowest rates from DUDLEY STOW, 38, Rowlands Road, Worthing.

OFFICES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH, near the square — Two ground-floor offices in quiet position; rent 1 to 5 p. a. inclusive. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Building, Bournemouth West.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOGNOR REGIS—Homely guest house, garden, every comfort; 1 minute sea and town, yet quiet; moderate terms. Tel. Bognor 1473 or write Box W-583—BCM/CSM, London.

WORTHING, "Sunnycroft," St. George's Rd. —Comfortable winter home, near sea, town and pier; terms very moderate. MRS. FROGBROOK.

POST VACANT

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Cook-general and house-parlourmaid wanted; two friends, sisters or married couple; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

POST WANTED

TAILORS' CUTTER, practical, 14 years' experience, seeks situation as general cutter. Box W-544—BCM/CSM London.

YOUNG lady desires post, 2 years' secretarial experience, organizing, conferences, camps and meetings; diploma, art and handicrafts, teaching experience. FAITH COOKE, 3 Auckland Road East, Southsea.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPPER

MARY JAY, The Station Arcade, North Harrow, will conscientiously and quickly execute all your requirements on moderate terms.

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. LTD
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

CHRISTMAS FARE
A Reminder and an Invitation
Come and inspect our choice selection of CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS, and MINCE PIES.
Our CRACKERS are artistic and will delight everyone.
At your service, also by phone 5048.
EVANS & SONS
The Leading Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD

The Reliable "Omega"

Famous for its accuracy. Holds World's record. Ladies' Gold Model £7-15-0.
MORTIMER RICKS
Jeweller
PAIGNTON, DEVON.

G. A. NORTON
Foot Comfort Specialists
23 Palace Avenue Phone 5636

A. E. Day Ltd
GROCER and BUTCHER
HYDE ROAD CORNER
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS can be obtained from
ELLIS & SON
Ironmongers—Plumbers
Gas Fitters
4 Palace Avenue Phone 5424

JAGO & HITCHENS
Millinery Specialists
have an attractive display of Novelties, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., suitable for Christmas Presents.
53 TORBAY ROAD

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Reginald Robin Has Plans of His Own

TWILIGHT was coming every afternoon a little earlier in Farmer Ben's barn. The stout strong horse and the calm capable cow were in their stalls and the plump pink pig in his comfortable pigpen which was part outside and part inside, so that Pig could enjoy the out-of-doors when the weather was fine, and come indoors when it wasn't.

Farmer Ben was like that. He was thoughtful. He was kind. You would never, never find a better man than Farmer Ben. So when he had made a pigpen for Pig, he had first of all asked himself what kind of a pigpen would he like if he was a pig himself.

It was the same way when he made stalls in the barn for Cow and Horse. He put a window in front of each stall so that Cow and Horse could look out, and because he enjoyed seeing a fine sunset himself he placed the stalls so that Cow and Horse could see a fine sunset whenever there was one.

"Getting cool these afternoons," grunted the plump pink pig, coming in through the door from the outdoors part of his pigpen to the indoors part of his pigpen. "The leaves are still falling off the trees. Roger, Reuben, Robert, Harriet, and Hyacinth were all out raking them up after they got back from school. Tomorrow Farmer Ben will make them a bonfire. They've raked up the leaves half a dozen times, but I guess this will be the last time. Old Winter will soon be here, Cow and Horse."

"The birds are flying away," neighed the stout strong horse. "I saw a lot of them flying south when I was out."

"Did you see Reginald Robin?" mooed the calm capable cow anxiously. "I've been hoping Reginald Robin won't fly away."

"I saw some robins," neighed the stout horse. "Quite a flock. I don't like to disappoint you, Cow, but I am afraid that I did see Reginald. There was one robin that waved his wing at me, and I think it was Reginald. But robins do look so much alike that I couldn't be sure."

"I don't believe it was Reginald," mooed the calm capable cow. "He may not be going to stay here this winter, but he wouldn't go away without flying in to say good-by."

"He might not have had time," grunted the plump pink pig. "He might have put off making up his mind till the last minute and then not have had time to fly about making calls. I've never flown south myself, but I can see how it would be."

"I'd like to see you fly," neighed the stout strong horse. "But I wouldn't want you to fly that far off."

"Oh no, Pig," mooed the calm capable cow. "He wouldn't want you to fly so far off."

"If you want my real opinion," grunted the plump pink pig. "Reginald Robin hasn't flown away for the winter without saying good-by. Not Reginald. Horse may think he saw him, but I say Horse made a mistake."

"Thank you, Pig, thank you," chirped Reginald Robin himself, flying in through the barn door. "I'm not going away. I'm going to spend the winter right here in the barn. But Horse did see me. I flew a little way with the crowd to keep them company."



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reginald Robin Flew Right On

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Evening Novelties

Cork in the Bottle

TAKE a bottle, and a cork small enough to drop into it. Turn the bottle on its side; lay the cork in the mouth, and try to blow it in. Blow hard, and it will come out and hit you in the face. The way to blow it in: Take a piece of paper, roll it up like a tube smaller than the cork, blow with it right at the back of the cork, and it will go in at once.

Prisoner

TELL a guest that you will put him in such a position by clasping his hands that he will not be able to leave the room without unclasping them, although you will do nothing to his feet or stop his exit. (What you do is to simply clasp his hands round the leg of the table or anything too big to be dragged through the doorway.)

Poverty and Plenty

STAND a person against the wall with his heels touching it, and lay a coin on the floor a foot in front of him. Then tell him he can have it if he can pick it up without moving his heels from the wall. He can't do it.

The Big Sneeze

THIS sounds well in a room, but better still in the open air. One third of the guests agree to shout "Hish!" all together; another third, to say, "Hash!" and the rest to say "Hosh!"—all at a given signal. The result is the sound of a tremendous sneeze.

Untouchable

CAN you put your hand where the other hand cannot touch it? Yes, by holding your right elbow in your left hand.

Strong Man

IF YOU hold your hands across your chest in a straight line, the tips of the forefingers pressed together, it will be impossible for anyone else to hold you by your arms and pull those fingertips apart.

Wall Trick

ASK your guests to stand sideways against the wall, with the left cheek, left heel, and left leg touching it, and try to raise the right leg. It cannot be done.—Mrs. R. L., Melbourne, Australia.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Classifications

TRY matching correctly the names in the left-hand column with the classifications in the right-hand column. The first has been checked.

1	elephant	color	
2	pepper	number	
3	salmon	animal	1
4	crane	seasoning	
5	violet	vegetable	
6	heron	flower	
7	daisy	bird	
8	factory	machine	
9	salt	fish	
10	sixteen	plant	

2. Letter Changing

IT WON'T be long before RAIN will be changing to SNOW. In fact, it has done so in many places. But the Lexington, Mass., reader who shares this letter-change does it in 8 moves. Perhaps some readers can make the change in fewer. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time. RAIN to SNOW in 8 moves, or fewer.

3. Letter Division

THIS is shared by a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader. As usual, the letters, in their proper order, spell a 10-letter word. The letters in turn represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But try solving the problem arithmetically if you can.

ORAL) ORACULAR (LLLA
IOGIG

OGLOL
IOGIG

ISGSA
IOGIG

RYARE
GSUGU

GOYI

4. Cryptogram

A QUOTATION by Thomas Babington Macaulay forms today's cryptogram.

XYZ AZBCDEZ FG B ABH'C EZBI JYBEBJXZE KC LYBX YZ LFDIM MF KG YZ NHZL YZ LFDIM HZOZE PB GFDHM FDX.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Bible Arithmetic No. 5

(Answer)

Solution: 27 multiplied by 10 (Matt. 25:1) is 270; plus 12 (Lamentations) is 282; divided by 2 (Psalm 117) is 141; minus 1 (Luke 17:17) is 140.

Heading South



Monitor Camera Club from Raymond S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

Flying Squadron of Wild Canadian Geese Silhouetted Against Drifting Clouds

Odds and Ends

Stitches for Suits

Whether by machine or hand, it takes more than 74,000 stitches to make a suit of clothes for a man of average size.

Hint for Housewives

If a little glycerin is rubbed around the rim of the saucepan, milk will not boil over.

For Temporary Use

In Japan one may buy a paper raincoat waterproofed with tung oil for the equivalent of 25 cents.

Lowest Balance

The lowest amount ever recorded in the United States Treasury was the sum of $28,239.61, on Dec. 31, 1789.

Quotation for Today

IF YOU wish to be happy for an instant, take vengeance; if you wish to be happy forever, forgive.—LACORDAIRE.

Brevities

Whitsitt Impression: One reason why so few recognize opportunity is because it is disguised as hard work.

Weekly Advertiser: A position is a job held by a young college graduate.

San Francisco Chronicle: We still own the proud distinction of being the world's greatest user of soap. Other nations may be as clean, but we need the boxes or candidates.

Weekly Advertiser: Love is a game often resulting in a tie.

What They Say

High Finance

"It is better to give than to lend, and it costs about the same."—*Sir Philip Gibbs.*

What You Use

"It's the ability you use that you are judged by—not the ability you possess."—*Ann Grace Chapple.*

Keep Busy

"Occupation is one great source of enjoyment. No man properly occupied was ever miserable."—*L. E. Landon.*

Reversing Opinion

"Americans do not hustle."—*George Lansbury, British M. P.*

In Lighter Vein

Tightening Up

"So you have formed an anti-tipping society?"

"Right—we are resolved to give no quarter."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Sh-h!

"Are you sure your wife knows I'm going home to dinner with you?"

"Sure, she knows. My dear fellow, I argued with her about it this morning for nearly an hour."

His Job

Efficiency Expert: "I fired the worst clock watcher in your employ."

Boss: "Who is he?"

Expert: "Joe Jones."

Boss: "What! He's my timekeeper!—*Christian Advocate.*

Too Good to Pass Up

A courthouse in a Yorkshire town stands near a common. During one of the cases that were being tried the counsel was in the middle of his speech for the defense when a donkey outside began to bray.

The judge, who was notorious for his wit, put up his hand at this juncture and said to the counsel: "Kindly stop a minute, Mr. B——. I am unable to hear two at once."

A little later, while the judge was summing up, the donkey again brayed, and the counsel stood up and said: "Would your lordship mind speaking a little louder? There is an echo in court."—*Christian Advocate.*

Now and Then

He used to praise me for my looks,
And rate my beauty high;
But now he calls, "I'm hungry! Say,
Bring on that apple pie!"

And do I mourn for by-gone days,
Or sit around and sigh?
Not me! I grab a rolling-pin—
And bake an apple pie.

L. G. G.

Change

"How on earth do you keep a maid so long?"

"Well, we move the furniture around so often that she feels it's a new place every week."

Well Timed

"Were his remarks well timed?"

"Yes indeed; half the audience had their watches in view."

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Restricting Balloting

Question: Our bylaws provide that "the first ballot taken shall be a nominating ballot, the names of those nominated to be placed on a display bulletin board. Those wishing to withdraw their names may do so."

It is proposed to add the following section to the bylaws: "Voting. The voting shall be restricted to those names remaining on the display bulletin board."

(a) Is this bylaw permissible according to parliamentary usage?

(b) If permissible, could anyone whose name is not on the bulletin board be voted for and would such vote be counted? We are governed by Robert's Rules of Order when not in conflict with our bylaws.

Answer: (a) While the proposed added provision is a departure from parliamentary usage as embodied in Robert's Rules of Order, it is permissible. An organization may adopt any rules for its conduct that it considers expedient or beneficial, provided such rules do not conflict with the state law or with its own constitution or bylaws. The fact that it is a departure from ordinary practice would not void it, since a manual of procedure, such as Robert's, yields to the bylaws wherever there is any conflict.

(b) Should the proposed addition be made, a vote for any person whose name is not on the bulletin board would be invalid and would be rejected and would not be counted for the person. It would be counted, however, in the voting. That is, a majority vote, for example, would be a majority of all votes, both valid and invalid.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Recompense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

WALKING briskly to work early one morning, Mr. W—— was accosted by a Negro not of the "moocher" type—with, "'Boss,' I'se really hungry, can you spare me a quarter?"

Though in private life, kind and benevolent, the man had always made it a rule not to give money on the street. But as he passed down the street, the sincere voice of appeal of the Negro seemed to haunt him. Turning back he retraced his steps two blocks to the place of meeting. The man had gone. But, looking up a side-street, Mr. W— saw him slowly trudging up the alley; and he hurried to him.

Handing him a coin and speaking a few kind words, Mr. W— was about to turn back when the Negro exclaimed, "Oh, wait a minute, boss. Ain't you Mr. W—, from the firm of W— and G—, back east?"

"Why, y-e-s—" surprisedly, a dim, familiar recollection of more than twenty years stealing over him.

"I'se 'Sam.' You remember Sam? I used to sweep out for you—was your night-watchman, too."

In the friendly talk that followed, Mr. W——'s long-lost friend (a partner with him in the eastern firm) was mentioned.

"Yas, suh, I knows where he is." And, fumbling in a worn coat pocket, Sam drew out a soiled business card and handed it to his delighted benefactor. "It's far to where he is, but I was on my way there, anyhow."

"Come along, Sam, we'll see that you reach there in comfort."

It is pleasant to record that the old partners, now reunited in business, have given back his old job to Sam.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 5

Take the number of books in the New Testament .....

Multiply by the number of virgins in the Master's parable .....

Add the number of letters in the second book after Isaiah .....

Divide by the number of verses in the shortest Psalm .....

Subtract the number of cleansed lepers who returned to thank Jesus...

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bandeaus

A GIRL visiting at the shore noticed straw bandeaus worn by girls to keep their hair in place. So she conceived the idea of making attractive bandeaus out of odds and ends of yarn which she had on hand, as she was an accomplished knitter. For her first one she took the thick strands of yarn and braided them into a bandeau. It fitted across the head, with a narrow piece of elastic across the back to hold it in place.

These bands she now makes in contrasting colors—navy blue and white, green and tan, yellow and tan, or any colors the customers may desire. They have become so popular that she sells all she can make. The price is fifty cents.—Mrs. D. L. J., Norristown, Penna.

Daily Anecdote

Recognized

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR BARTLE FRERE, one of Britain's great proconsuls, was due to arrive at a certain very busy and crowded railway depot. The chauffeur who was to meet him, inquired of his employer how he should identify Sir Bartle.

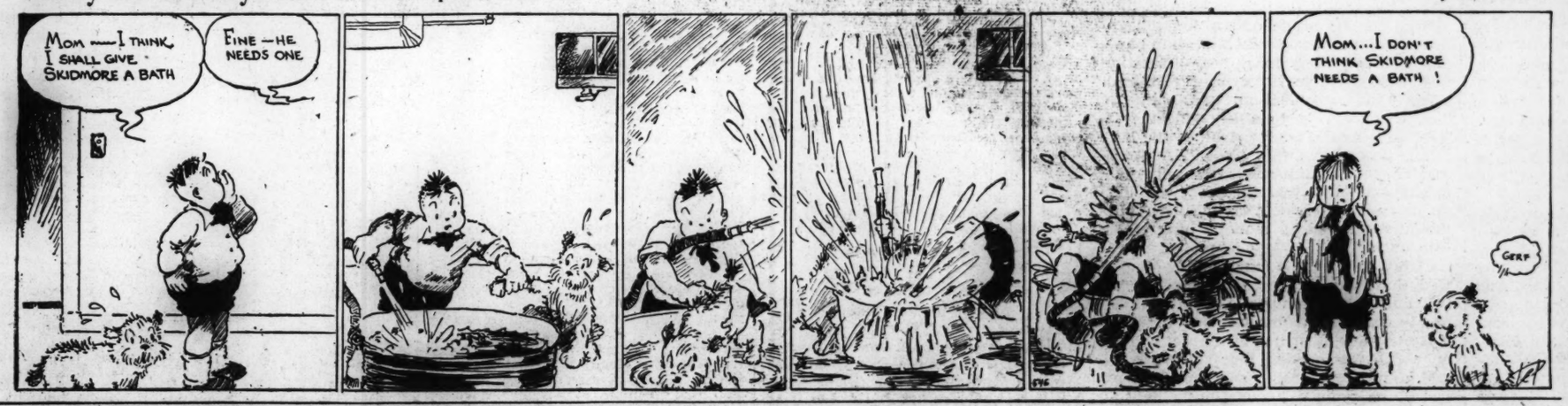
"Look," said his master, "for a tall gentleman who is helping someone. That'll be he."

Surely enough, the chauffeur, walking down the length of the train, saw a tall gentleman assist an elderly lady from a compartment, gather up two large bundles and three brown-paper parcels, and help her on her way, just as though she were his mother, or even the Queen herself.

Sir Bartle!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Complete 'Washout'*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Cheerio!*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Economic Order

A LITTLE time ago, when the Economic Committee of the League of Nations was issuing its latest report, cynics were exclaiming upon the appearance of one more statement of palpable truth which all the world was likely to ignore. But when the League Assembly met it found itself face to face with certain accomplished facts which were overtaking theory and making it seem practicable.

The currency crisis in France had brought three nations together in a timely act of co-operation which promises to ease the economic situation not only in France but throughout a great part of the world. Thanks to the joint assurances of the United States and Great Britain, the devaluation of the French currency has been effected without upset of the money market, and paves the way for the gradual abolition of quotas and exchange restrictions. This sequel to devaluation, if pursued, is one which will not merely be to the general advantage but to the immediate advantage of the devaluing country.

When Britain went off gold in 1931, other countries took steps to deprive her of any exporting advantage by imposing quotas or increasing tariffs. But it was seen in 1936 that co-operation offers a far better solution. To prevent a rise in the cost of living in France, it was to the interest of that country to lower her protective tariffs and reduce quota restrictions, so long as she had assurance that her balance of trade would be improved by currency alignment. The temporary sacrifice which Great Britain made was deemed well worth while, since it tended to facilitate the lowering of restrictions and an increased movement of general trade.

The Assembly of the League of Nations endeavored to explore the possibility of making such an improvement in trade relations world-wide. The problem has been enlightened by a practical object lesson. America, Britain and France, by acting together, have shown that currency devaluation may be shorn of its principal terror—that of financial gambling. They propose to support one another if each refrains from further competitive devaluation—a condition absolutely essential.

There is nothing to prevent each of these countries from making bilateral agreements with others, or each country which has adopted a monetary standard near that of the three aligned currencies from coming to agreements with other countries contemplating similar action. A way out is afforded from deadlock. For the first time in many years, it now becomes palpably to the interest of many countries to reduce their trade and currency restrictions for the advantage of their own consumers at home. The world is a stage nearer the first objective proposed by the Economic Committee of the League—to restore a situation in which the purchaser could buy what he wanted, the debtor could pay what he owed, and the tourist could go where he wished.

Another "Last Frontier"

ONE of the last frontiers held by young Americans is being edged into oblivion by modernity. A New York dispatch sounds the warning. It states that in the modern home, air conditioning is bringing the cellar upstairs. The barn, that dusty-raftered, hay scented haven of rainy days, has already given way to the spic-and-span garage, the back-yard cave has retreated before the incursion of the landscape gardener and his unnaturally natural rock garden; the chicken house and woodshed have waved the white flag of surrender to the more utilitarian poulterer, and the gas-meter reader. And all too soon, providing the present trend continues, the dimly lighted cellar, with its cobwebbed nooks and crannies will be added to fond memory.

Perhaps it was because it was so rarely visited that the cellar held a certain mysterious and perennial charm. It lay in remote and neglected solitude for the greater portion of the year, a region as far away and unexplored as the interior of Newfoundland, which you had been studying that year in geography class. And then, suddenly, the landscape having been covered with a blanket of soggy snow and temperatures having rendered the barn untenable, the cellar was invaded by an exploring party who promptly proceeded to take possession of and to colonize this new found land.

Under the stimulus of imagination (selections from "Ivanhoe" were in the reader that year) its stone foundation walls became the interior walls of a beleaguered castle, and the fruit cellar was transformed into a "donjon keep."

But this sudden visitation was short-lived, and, turning back the pages of memory, grown-ups will, in all probability, recall no specific instance of a visit to solitary cellar-land. Perhaps some kindly heating engineer, one whose absorbing interest in his profession has not crowded out his boyhood recollection, will point out that there is still one more "last frontier" for short-trousered America to fight for—the dusty, cluttery, sun-warmed and heart-warming attic.

Who's Winning the Arms Race?

AMERICANS may well be staggered by the amounts of the people's money that other governments are spending—not for better schools, safer streets, houses for the poor, food for the famished, though they do, of course, spend something on all these. But sums that stagger the American imagination are those other countries spend for murderous machines whose only purpose can be to destroy, or threaten destruction to, other peoples' homes and lives and happiness.

Of course, having looked at these sums a time or two, the average thoughtful American realizes that his emotional responses to the figures vary. One inspires alarm, another irritation or sympathy. It depends on the country. Here's the way reactions might run:

Germany—Understandable after Versailles, but . . .

France—Jitters.

Italy—Oh, that Mussolini! Shocking!

Great Britain—Regrettable.

Japan—A menace!

All right, all right, as Major Bowes of the radio amateur hour would soothingly say. But in that case the United States must be awarded two "buts." It should be credited with more jitters than France. Shocking? double Mussolini. Regrets? one and a half times those for Britain. And Americans are two and a half menaces!

No. Nobody's calling anybody anything. That's just the way cold figures read when one looks at all of them—including those for the United States—and manages to be momentarily impartial in his sentimental reactions.

The United States in the last six years has spent more than any other country for arms—$3,973,000,000. And in 1935 when Europe's arms race was hitting a new stride, American expenditures on arms still were well in excess of those of any other nation. The ratios of that excess are indicated above.

The statistics come from a report issued by the unquestionably patriotic and undoubtedly accurate New York Trust Company.

Competition, Life of Politics

COMPETITION is needed in politics as in business to keep up standards. Americans are concerned today to see their two-party system preserved.

Politics is a good deal more human than citizens realize. Political organization ebbs and expands with the tides of public sentiment. Many party officials, who after all are business men, farmers, and the like, do not like to be on the unpopular side. When their party has been defeated, many frequently lose interest and fade out, leaving only a paper organization in their community.

In their entirety, the big political parties are something like a hippopotamus in its tank at the zoo. You can see its head and enough of its back to realize it is a monster, but most of its bulk you cannot make out. Likewise the public cannot glimpse the proportions of a national party. Its top officials make speeches and get into the papers, and so everybody assumes that since the kingpins are on hand, all the rest of the organization is. Normally each major American party consists of perhaps 200,000 workers. If the little fellows over the continent largely quit, there isn't a great deal left besides the generals. Dignitaries can't win elections by themselves. Campaigns require a multitude of workers down through the counties and into that crucial center, the precinct or township where the voters live and ballot.

Only on the inside of the Republican household was it apparent what had happened to the party machinery after the New Deal's double victories of 1932 and 1934. "Our organization was shot to pieces," according to a key official. "It was like a routed army driven to the last ditch. Desertions were many." Another insider at national headquarters adds, "As late as early this year the party was flat on its back. The whole organization was discouraged. Yet it made a marvelous comeback."

Today the party is much better organized than during the 1932 campaign. It is in much better temper, is largely united, and has made a much better fight. Despite a jarring defeat, it has an impetus to go on which was lacking four years ago. It will go on consciously remaking itself, or it will be remade unconsciously by the national necessity for an alert, effective opposition party.

Whether this party or that party deserves victory at future elections depends on what it stands for, and on its candidates. These cannot now be altogether accurately foreseen. Yet today it needs no prophecy to recognize the need for competition in politics.

The best protection a going Democratic party can have is a substantial Republican party, and vice-versa. For the sake of the quality of government that will be produced by future elections, the Republican party and its workers, great and little, should take no risk of a second collapse.

NOW THAT election is all over, it has been noticed that apartment dwellers are beginning to take heart again, and listen to their radios.

Objective Century

Book News of the Day

"THE eighteenth century was very like our own. Its thoughts were practical and objective rather than deep. Its concern was with the relation of man to man. Its men in wigs and breeches, its women with curls thrown over their shoulders, do not deceive us; we recognize in them our immediate ancestors."

After this sensible start, Phillips Russell in THE GLITTERING CENTURY (New York: Scribner. $3.50) plunges into a rapid survey of the eighteenth century which is, like its subject, always lively and amusing, and often shrewd and sensible. His book is a series of brief biographical sketches, ranging from crowned heads through statesmen to writers and reformers. Occasionally we see the plain people below—in the drawings of Hogarth, in the strange attempt of Damiens on the life of Louis XV, in the merchants who gained so much from the wars of the time. Mostly, however, this is a book about the four Georges and their curious family lives, about Louis XV, Frederick the Great, Marie Antoinette and the handsome Count Fersen, and other actors who held the center of the stage.

Mr. Russell has an easy narrative style, and the knack of introducing the enlivening anecdote at the right time. He likes most of these people, and is not drawn into forgetting their many, but not always obvious, virtues—reasonableness, moderation, desire to see their fellows prosperous and happy—by concentrating on their many vices, which no one familiar with the eighteenth century can fail to see.

He can defend with discernment such well-abused persons as Mme. de Maintenon and Bernard Mandeville, and see in the former not merely the overbearing domestic tyrant and religious fanatic, but also the capable manager of the king's household, in the latter not merely the lover of paradoxes but the hater of shams.

Mr. Russell is so capable of understanding these people as human beings that it is a pity he has felt it necessary to introduce into his book certain more abstract and general concepts about the nature of history which mar that understanding. He takes especial care to let us know that he believes in the economic interpretation of history—at least of modern history.

"George III," he writes, "was of small account beside the mill owner upon whom men were dependent for work and bread. In short, politics was being superseded by economics." This may be so; a lot of people are repeating it nowadays. But Mr. Russell does little beyond asserting it. To judge by the attention he pays to people like the romantic Fersen, politics was much concerned with hopes and fears, with ambitions and intrigues by no means to be analyzed in terms of economics. Economics is the study of only a part of men's behavior in society.

C. B.

Let's Have an Armistice on the Road



November Nocturne

NOVEMBER twilight is early. A smoky gray sky suddenly flushed by a pale red afterglow. The trees bare of leaves revealing even the most delicate twigs in the burnished light. A hushed, brooding silence. Beauty in every form and line. Leaning corn shocks encamped along the skyline. An unpainted old barn looking black across the valley. North wind marching the dry leaves of our hilltop on their restless journey. Tuning the needles of our two tall pines to the music of the night.

Standing by the window until night's curtain falls. And a star comes. Then turning to tend the fire. To put on another apple stick. Waiting to watch it catch. To smell its fragrance. Apple wood like frankincense. To feel its glow as the room brightens.

Spreading the cherry table with the blue cloth. Putting on the blue luster dishes and the thin old silver spoons. Initials H. H. Harriet Holmes. My grandmother's spoons inherited from her aunt because of her name.

A simple supper. Fresh country eggs baked with white sauce and cheese. Homemade rye bread and ginger cookies. Cinnamon-flavored apple sauce served in glass dishes shaped like a leaf. An aromatic whiff of late autumn from the centerpiece of bayberries and pine cones.

The table removed. Fire now briskly snapping. The ancient mantel clock with its painted willows below the face, striking with quick, precise stroke, the hour of eight.

Sitting down in the Sleepy Hollow chair to contemplate the crackling wood. Knowing the close companionship of loved ones. Discovering at the close of day one's self. Taking stock of inner resources. Happy in the atmosphere of home. Glad not to have to sally forth on pleasure bent. Valuing contentment as that better choice.

Perusing the newspaper. Reading more than headlines. A long evening ahead. Talking over world events. Reading aloud an editorial, "Up Ship." Exclaiming over the prospect of regular Atlantic air service.

Whither? We ask ourselves. Not ours to answer. Progress to be unfolded. Ours to approach with faith.

Getting out the corn popper. Kneeling before the fire. Liking the pop of the kernels as they flower into white. Fruit of the fields to munch as we take up the evening's adventure with books.

Standing before the long shelves colorful with the bright bindings of the new, dignified with the more somber shades of the classics. Noting the bound volumes of old magazines. Dipping into their contents. Smiling at the quaint illustrations. A book review of "Evangeline." Walt Whitman's "Prayer of Columbus." More prophecy than he knew:

'Shadowy vast shapes smile through the air and sky,
And on the distant waves sail countless ships,
And anthems in new tongues I hear saluting me.

Henry James's "Washington Square." Thoughts reaching out to touch the delights of a charmed yesterday.

And then reaching out for the new. A slender volume of verse on the table. "A Further Range." Glimpsing the stars with feet on the ground. Taking with me as I mount the stairs for my room under the spreading great oak, Robert Frost's wisdom set in beauty.

The light out. Feeling the sharp air blowing across the counterpane. Hearing the whisking leaves, a belated acorn falling on the roof, a hound in the distance baying across the knolls.

Warmer, tomorrow, the prediction. There is Indian summer yet.

And the hunter's moon is rising. To cherish November.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Education and Armaments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following are quotes picked from recent Associated Press reports. The first states:

With no money in sight until December 11, Springfield school officials were halted at every turn in their efforts to reopen public schools. . . .

Dr. C. W. Evans, president of the Board of Education, declared emphatically that the city could not borrow further for school funds. A quarterly distribution of state funds under the school foundation program, which provides a $45-a-pupil budget for elementary schools and $67.50 for high schools, is due December 1, bringing the city more than $90,000. However, most of this would go to pay the $66,000 back salaries due teachers for the past month. . . .

We also read in the New York Times that:

Total expenditures on armaments for the major powers in the six-year period 1929-34 show that the United States has spent far more than any other nation on national defense, an aggregate of $3,973,100,000.

In 1935, the total of $709,900,000 was greater than that of France, almost 80 per cent greater than that of Great Britain, almost twice budget expenditures of either Germany or Italy, and more than two and a half times that of Japan.

These two news items standing in a single array give rise to a curious question: Is our Government spending billions for a grand display of destructive engines of war and neglecting the education of the youth of the nation for the lack of a few thousand dollars? Certainly some protection ought to be evolved for the safeguarding of our educational system; and if local governments in some instances can't maintain their schools, would it not seem to become a federal governmental problem?

R. M. HALLETT

Winthrop, Mass.

A "Gentle Art" at Bay

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express appreciation for your splendid article entitled "'Cruel Sport' at Bay," by Marc T. Greene. The movement to do away with the "gentle art" of "hunting for sport" will meet with wide approval among those interested in humane movements. England seems to have progressed farther than the United States in this field, witness the control and regulation of vivisection in that country. Humane workers everywhere are grateful to the Monitor for its splendid support of their work.

JOHN RITCHEY

Boston, Mass.

Peace Bonds and War Debts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently a Washington commentator wrote:

"War debts: There are rumors, but as yet only rumors, that offers to resume payments on war debts are about to be made, and that these are forerunners of moves to float foreign loans in United States, 'not war loans, of course, but loans to promote peace.' Watch propaganda on this later."

For the past year, patriotic societies have warned about this. Sold as "Peace Bonds," they will simply be used to build up armaments. And, these very armaments may later be used against us, to say nothing of having the bonds repudiated, as was the case with those issued a generation ago.

Cincinnati, Ohio. WALTER H. WUERDEMAN

Bait for New Business?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From information I have recently gathered, many communities seeking to acquire new industries are under the impression that they have to give bonuses, free buildings, tax exemptions and moving expenses, in order to get a factory to move into their towns. Of course certain types of manufacturers try to get all they can in the way of money and factory buildings in exchange for their pay rolls. But, taken by and large, American manufacturers are not interested in gratuities. They prefer to select a location on its merits, considering production and distribution costs as the deciding factors in the selection of a community for their manufacturing operations.

Sound manufacturers are interested primarily in the economic factors that make for their success. Financial inducements, such as bonuses and free factory buildings, are not as a rule influential factors. For every manufacturer who insists upon a bonus, there are at least 100 who are willing to move to new locations, pay a reasonable price for property and carry on their business themselves. The community that has genuine manufacturing advantages is never required to subsidize industries.

I have been recently receiving reports of towns which are offering various sums of money and free factory buildings upon the theory that they will bring about the industrial development of the community.

I have had a considerable part in locating more than 300 factories, and I have never given a bonus or gratuity or free site or building to anyone. Moreover, I have persuaded quite a number of applicants for bonuses to drop the idea and select a location because of its advantages. There are a few isolated instances in which a community can afford to offer cash inducements to acquire an industry whose presence corrects some defect in the community's environment but these are exceptional conditions and should be treated as such. Most communities do not realize that the money they pay in the form of a bonus or gratuity to buy a new industry will really get them three or four factories, if it is devoted to intelligent promotive effort. One community I have in mind located thirteen industries in one year with an expenditure of $17,000; another located four industries in a year with an expenditure of $13,000; another located four industries in a year with an expenditure of $10,000.

In these times, every community has an unemployment problem, and it is natural that they should seek to solve the problem by providing employment through the acquisition of new factories. When a community raises a substantial sum of money—like $25,000 or $50,000—as a bonus for an industry, the fund renders only one service, namely that of getting one factory. If another such opportunity comes along it is usually impossible to raise such a fund no matter how attractive the proposition may appear.

New York, N. Y. TAMPTON AUBUCHON

Mirror of World Opinion

Women in Industry

WE SPEAK of the invasion of industry by women, but the percentage of self-supporting women in the country in 1930 was only a trifle higher than in 1910. Today it is probably down to the 1910 level.

A sample group of 1000 self-supporting Americans outside the home would have contained 212 women in the year 1910 and 220 women twenty years later. Today, under the influence of economic depression, it might not be much more than 200 women.

The New Deal is mistaken when it speaks of the wicked old competitive system herding the women of America into the factories. The women under the old system were drifting away from the factories.

Whither? To some extent the women drifted to the department stores and the telephone switchboards. But the biggest rush by far was into the clerical occupations. In this field they have attained absolute parity with the men. Twenty-five years ago the office workers were two men to one woman. In 1930, a body of 1000 white-collar workers would comprise 506 men and 494 women.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Freedom on the Balkans' Stage

By R. H. Markham

SOFIA

A PLAY called "Before the Dawn," now being given in the National Theater here, is the most impressive historical picture that the Bulgarians have had a chance to see for a long time. It consists of twelve scenes and portrays the struggle which the common people here carried on for ecclesiastical freedom a century ago.

The large audiences it draws are deeply moved, and show their enthusiasm by heartily cheering. It is a striking fact that they applaud the winning of freedom at the very moment when they are deprived of freedom. It is as though the inmates in a prison should cheer a movie, showing men escaping from prison.

Bulgaria has no parliament and no constitution. Government by the people has been abolished. The press is subjected to rigid censorship, no political meetings can be held, no political parties can exist. Informed persons assert that there are 3000 political prisoners in confinement. All open criticism of the acts or policies of the government are strictly forbidden. There is no labor movement; there is no peasant movement—except "underground." The teachers cannot organize, except as the state dictates.

That is the situation in 1936. But a few decades ago the Bulgarians enjoyed freedom. Their plays show how the "brave people" overthrew foreign oppressors and liberated the land. Greek and Turkish masters were chased away, Bulgaria was proclaimed independent and a liberal constitution, the Tirnovo Constitution, was adopted. It came into force in 1880. The people elected a parliament and were self-governing. Now they have no elections and are governed by a small group of self-imposed masters. All the property of the political parties is being auctioned off.

* * *

When the Bulgarians freed themselves from the Turks, some six decades ago, they were disorganized, illiterate, and inexperienced. Now almost all of them can read and write. They have won great experience. But they have lost their freedom.

Much the same might be said of Yugoslavia and Greece. Serbia, which is a vital part of Yugoslavia, was the first Balkan land to win freedom from the Turks. The sturdy peasants, inhabiting isolated little houses in the Serbian woods, and living from their flocks and herds, dared revolt against foreign oppressors. And with the help of Russia, the friend of all the Slavs, they won liberty. They worked out a liberal constitution, formed parties, which represented popular opinion, and governed themselves fairly well through a parliament.

Greece followed the Serbs in revolt, and after a long, heroic struggle won freedom from foreign, as well as from native oppressors.

It would be a mistake to assert that these three peoples had solved all their social and political problems, or that they were well-governed, but they felt free, were advancing steadily, and had much self-confidence. Each new generation was inspired by the thought that it had a mission to perform and all youth dreamed of making an ideal society.

Now, however, instead of all that, we have an aggressive dictatorship in Greece, a reluctant dictatorship in Bulgaria, and a disguised one in Yugoslavia. In the first two countries there is neither parliament nor constitution, and laws are the edicts of a single man or of his agents. In Yugoslavia there is a pseudo-parliament, a dictatorial constitution and laws by edicts. In none of these lands is there a free press, or freedom of speech.

* * *

It looks as though these peoples are going backward. Educated men and women, deprived of freedom, go to the theater to applaud the struggles of their illiterate grandfathers who won freedom. This regress, however, is temporary, and not real. There is without doubt a certain reaction. Civil liberties have been lost. A tragic and painful situation does exist. To deny that would be foolish. Yet, all that is a part of the march toward self-government. Freedom is not a gift, but a dearly purchased acquisition. Few people know how to exercise it. The Balkan people are daily learning.

The Bulgarians are far ahead of where they were a century, or a half century, or a quarter century ago. They produce more, live better, wear better clothes, have very much better houses, roads, stock and crops, know vastly more about the world and what is more important have made cultural and educational advances.

It is true that more of them are in prison now than normally under the Turks; more are beaten by Bulgarian policemen than were normally beaten by Turkish policemen, and these are very sad facts. These are signs of failure. But it is a failure amid successes.

Freedom was abused; democracy was misapplied. Now the price is being paid. And it is a very heavy price.

But this temporary damming of Bulgaria's stream of progress shows me how far that stream has advanced. The Balkans, in spite of their frustration, confusion, and bad governments, are far ahead of what they were forty years ago. Even as I stand before empty parliaments and filled jails, I see forces building a better civilization than the Balkans have seen since the time of Emperor Trajan—better, probably, than they have ever seen.